AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.

OK OUT! LOOK OUT!
FOR THE GREAT
AUCTION SALE
OF
00 Residence Lots
IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING
MBOLDT PARK STATION,
ON
TUESDAY, Aug. 19,
At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & al Railroad, located on Central Park, Tinkham, way, and Lawndale-ave. These lots form a part of e's Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure ar- well water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now g paved, which will have a continuous drive to the of the city. These lots are distant but half mile the great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly on umboldt Park. Commutation over the St. Paul Road at the same as street car fare, and the distance about miles from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. Road has already established on this property its n, known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that commodation trains shall stop there to take up and ange passengers. This road will come into the city Pacific-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh rt Wayne Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. ge. It would be difficult to conceive of better facili- for rapid and cheap communication with any part of city than are here realized. Parties desiring property speculation or occupation, should not fail to attend sale. This perfect a printed abstract furnished each lot. Terms of sale—10 per cent cash at time of 15 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, 6 per cent interest. A free train of cars will start the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. on, on Tuesday, August 19, at 3 o'clock, returning the sale. The Mammoth Tent, used only by Elison ston, will be erected on the ground.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

the Elegant Private Residence,
NO. 845 PRAIRIE-AV.,
BEAUTIFUL AND RICH
URNITURE
AT AUCTION,
EDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock.
Elegant Black Walnut Parlor Sets, very ch Anish; Superb Chamber Sets, with ssing Case, newest pattern; Body Brus- Carpets throughout the house; Dining-room rniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and dding; best White Hair Mattresses, in e but a short time; keepers desiring the en- e furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. lso, a Pony Phaeton and Single Harness.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST
Great Auction Sale
AT
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.
400
RESIDENCE LOTS
To be Sold in Lots, or by the Block,
to Suit Purchasers,
On Thursday, Aug. 21,
At 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

Riding Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of sseumes-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth- ., and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Mor- ans-sts., and is splendid, high ground, with per- t drainage. South Englewood is destined to be e of Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the ern Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, di- tly south of the city, the planked Cottage Grove Av- ue boulevard, which is 200 feet in width, connects with e South Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the ffic road. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, d a large number of shade trees set out. There is a ge school house, and some fine residences are already mpleted. Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been sub- ribed for a hotel and a church, and several stores will to be built. Parties owning adjoining property are ged by contract to erect towny buildings a year for ne years. About twenty buildings are in course of struction, of which are brick with handsome roof ings. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and sseumes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. d Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording reat drives to the parks and city. The railroad facili- s are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, ich is within 200 feet of this property. Commutation ets 1 cent per ride. SPECIAL FREE TRAIN ll leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at p. m. on day of sale, and return at 8 p. m. Free tick- and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLA- Y, Room 8, Nos. 137 and 139 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON FOSTER, 97 Market-st., or at the train.
TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 25 pa ent in 30 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 6 per t interest. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished each lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on ground for the convenience of those attending the

LISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
ALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,
Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.
SALE TO-DAY,
usehold Furniture, Carpets, Piano Fortes, Horses, Harness, &c.,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
ARRIAGES,
Phaetons & Buggies,
At No. 315 State-st.,
Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'cl'k.
SALE PEREMPTORY, FOR CASH.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
ssers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.
luable Suburban Property
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th day gust next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that le Property, containing 40 acres, on Stock Creek, ing Bellamy's Subdivision of Section 31, Town 38, ge 14, and bringing it in close contiguity to Englewood. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. d Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording reat drives to the parks and city. The railroad facili- s are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, ich is within 200 feet of this property. Commutation ets 1 cent per ride. SPECIAL FREE TRAIN ll leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at p. m. on day of sale, and return at 8 p. m. Free tick- and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLA- Y, Room 8, Nos. 137 and 139 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON FOSTER, 97 Market-st., or at the train.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 362.

REAL ESTATE.

Brighton Property, CHEAP.

We have now for sale, cheap, and on easy terms of payments, 100 lots fronting on Archer-av., Hart and Thirty-ninth-sts. This property is well located and the great inquiry for such a class of property will soon force an advance in the price. Come in while it is time and buy yourself a home.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
AGENTS,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
Michigan-av. Property
AT AUCTION.
Wednesday Afternoon, Aug. 20, 1873,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.
ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25 in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, Range 14.

This property is located on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect. Free of incumbrance.

TERMS—One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 30 days, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Real Estate!

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

We can offer for sale on easy terms one of the choicest pieces of property in the southwestern part of the city, being the entire block bounded by and fronting on Twenty-second-st., Ashland-av., Twenty-first-st., and Laflin-st., and the Blue Island-av., running through the block, giving it a double frontage on this principal thoroughfare.

Situated as this property is, in the very heart of the manufacturing district of the city, bounded and accessible by the principal streets leading to the great manufacturing centre, it will undoubtedly pay a very handsome profit to a party subdividing the same and retailing it out. Apply to

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LASALLE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Morgan Park!
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Blue Island Land and Building Company are now offering for sale some of their choicest land at Morgan Park at prices which cannot fail to realize a large profit to parties purchasing. They will also furnish the money for building at 7 per cent interest to parties wishing to build and live on any of their lots, principal and interest to be paid back to them in easy instalments. They have several choice blocks (which they will sell low) for sale, and will buy on time wishing to improve and retail out in lots. Terms of payment each, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 7 per cent. Abstracts of titles furnished all purchasers. Title perfect in all respects. Inquire of our sole agent, COL. GEO. A. CLARKE, Room 11 Chamber of Commerce.
THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND BUILDING CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, 22 miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of
JONAS HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

SOUTH CHICAGO

Make money by purchasing a valuable tract of land in vicinity of South Chicago, offered at a bargain by
CHACE & ABELL,
184 DEARBORN-ST.

TEXAS.

The Most Fertile State in the Union.

The rapid completion of great railroad projects has increased as an unprecedented flow of emigration to the State of Texas, and as the truth concerning the natural advantages, healthy climate, and wonderful resources of this great State becomes more generally known its future glorious prosperity are beyond any present calculation.

Compare the merits of Texas with any other State, and the opportunities for investment or settlement will recommend themselves to any intelligent person.

500,000 acres of the choicest lands for sale from $1 to $5 per acre.

OFFICE TEXAS LAND AND EMIGRATION CO.,
151 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.
40 Acres.

The E ½ acres of E ½ of S W ¼, Section 19, Town 40, Range 13, situated 3 miles N W of Whisky Point, would sell in 5 or 10 acre lots. Lots on
EASY TERMS.
GOODRIDGE & STOKES, Real Estate Agents, No. 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Prairie-av. residences, north of Twenty-second-st.; $35,000 to $40,000.
A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,
Southwest cor. State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.

385 Warren-av., near Western-av., two-story and basement brick; $7,500.
A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,
Southwest cor. State and Madison-sts.

40 Acres

Choice Residence Property—High Grove Land at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—overlooking Morgan Park. Reasonable terms. Two good homes, large barns, and other improvements. The Danville Railroad will be running its west line, sixty days, and fares free to and from Chicago, for three years, guaranteed. For sale low by
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

Given Away!

80 LOTS, Width 50 ft., in a beautiful suburban village, Termination fare, 15c. We charge only for Deeds and improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property.
154 LaSalle-st., basement.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

NEW STYLES!
NEW CATALOGUE!
NEW PRICES!

200 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square & Upright
PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

☞ Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

REMOVALS.

HIBERNIAN
Banking Association.

THIS BANK
HAS REMOVED,
NOW OCCUPYING
Its Old Office,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
Clark and Lake-sts.,

And is prepared to receive and treat liberally the accounts of Banks and Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and others.

Interest allowed on accounts by special arrangement.

J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

MADAME L. HOFFMANN

Desires to inform the ladies of Chicago that she has transferred her dressmaking establishment to 49 Wabash-av., where she hopes to have the pleasure of seeing her friends and customers.

INSURANCE.

THE PEOPLE'S
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
CASH ASSETS, - - $365,029.91

This Company having entered the agency field with assets as above stated, and liabilities including reinsurance fund amounting only to $35,000, has already complied with the State Insurance Laws of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and is about to enter the other Western States. Applications received and policies issued by.

F. A. MITCHEL, Agent,
154 LaSalle-st.

FUEL.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Dealers in all the best kinds of
FUEL.

Wilkesbarre (best Lackawanna), Brookfield (best Ohio), Kirkland Grate (best Indiana block), Diamond (best Illinois), Traverse Bay (best maple wood), Vermilion (best hickory).

Office, 73 Washington-st.

BLOTTING PAPER.

WHITE, PINK, & BUFF
Blotting Paper,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

TRY THEM!

MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT and PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR BOUQUET are superior articles for the Toilet. For sale everywhere.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN
Anderson's Steam Laundry,
State-st. and Eldridge-court.

For particulars inquire on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE—To close the estate of the late S. W. H. Ward, of New York, one Western Branch, 184 East Madison-st., Chicago, with the sole control of our agency for Ward's Cloth-lined and Paper Collar. This is a splendid opportunity, seldom offered.

For further particulars, apply to
E. M. & W. WARD, Executors,
184 East Madison-st.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

HYDROKONIA

Combines a combination of specific remedies for the LOCAL and CONSTITUTIONAL treatment of Catarrh, differing both in use and effect from all other modes and practices for this alarmingly prevalent and dangerous disease. Its success is unparalleled in more than three thousand cases, and when persistently used has never failed to cure the worst case. It is the best remedy for chronic bullet it changes the diathesis, or constitutional tendency upon which the catarrhal secretion depends, for be it remembered, that Nasal Catarrh is as really a constitutional disease of the blood and fluids of the body (only in a less degree) as when neglected, it has reached the lungs.

CLESSON PRATT, M.D.,
134 Dearborn-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE
Bankrupt Sale.

Continued rush. Goods selling as fast as finished. During the present week Special Bargains will be offered in every department of House Furniture. Good Goods at less than manufacturers' cost. Office Desks a specialty.

N. B.—Furniture stored until October 15, free of charge.

213 WABASH-AV., near Adams-st.

HOSIERY, YARNS, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
HOSIERY, YARNS,
Hand-Knit Goods, Embroideries,
Canvas, and Fancy Goods.
NEW LINE OF GOODS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.
BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,
Retail—68 STATE-ST.
Wholesale—117 FRANKLIN-ST.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION LITHOGRAPH CO.

1, 3, 5, 7, & 9 Michigan-av.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. Bank and Commercial work, Plate Paper, or Metal Show Cards, in colors. Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Cigar-Box Edgings, etc.
LOUIS NEILKE, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Lake View High School Building.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Schools of the town of Lake View, for the erection of a High School Building in said town, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of S. R. Randolph, Architect, No. 87 Major Block, Dearborn, Aug. 16, until Saturday, Aug. 30, 1873, at noon.

Proposals will be addressed to W. A. Larrabee, Treasurer, No. 5 Otis Hall, and will be indorsed: Proposals for High School Building.

Trustees of Schools, Lake View.
Chicago, Aug. 15, 1873.

WANTED.

1,000 Railroad Conductors' Punches WANTED.

To Manufacturers of Punches: Gentlemen—You will please send me by express one sample each of your goods, with prices of same, to the I. X. L. Checker, Tool, and Machine Depot, 77 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

By a rapid short-hand writer, a situation as Private Secretary, Corresponding Clerk, &c. Can furnish correct copy. Address M 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

With a cash capital of about $15,000, to take a half interest in a first-class established importing business. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARK INSTITUTE,

For Girls and Young Ladies, 71 ASHLAND-AV., corner Fulton-st. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate departments. Full Corps of Accomplished Teachers. Fall Term begins Sept. 17, 1873. For Circulars or other information address MRS. A. H. BAUM,
Principal.
27 Aberdeen-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SCHMIDT & LAFRENTZ,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour and Feed, 6 North Wells-st., South Side Branch, 640 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB,
151 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTFALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Opposite Old Court House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
62 Halsted-st., near Madison.
EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry H. Porter, P. C. Parker, E. S. Boynton, M. D. Ogden, Emil V. Page, Elisha S. Ashworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
ORIN SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BARCLAY, VOORHIES & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.,

ALLOW 6 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. Draw Gold Drafts on New York Quotations, and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on New York and Boston.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they won't pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE
DORE BUILDING,

Northwest corner of State and Madison-sts. Steam Elevator and heat. Elegantly finished and rents moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
164 LaSalle-st., Dore Block.

TO RENT.

Stores, single or double, suitable for wholesale or retail trade, with good vaults, in fine localities. Also offices in centrally located buildings for rent at low figures to good tenants by J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 97 South Clark-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts.	100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.....15 cts.	1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors!

Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company will meet at 23 Portland Block, MONDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. All creditors are particularly requested to be present, as questions of importance are to be decided.

L. J. GAGE, Chairman.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. Bensch & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm, as well as accounts due them, will be settled by Fred Bense and Theo. Jahnicke.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1873.

I also beg to inform my numerous customers that I have this day formed a copartnership (Fred Bense and Theo. Jahnicke) under the style of Bense & Co., and would be pleased to receive orders as usual.
Shop No. 400.
476 and 478 Mitchell-st.,
CHRISTIAN BUSACK,
FREDERICK BUSACK,
THEODORE JAHNCKE.

GOODENOUGH HORSE-SHOEING.

JOHN PALMER, of the West Side Horse-Shoeing Shop, 320 West Lake-st., begs to inform the inhabitants that he is now shoeing on the Goodenough principle in connection with the old system, having had many years' experience in all kinds of horse-shoeing. Trotting horses a specialty.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
1 West Randolph-st.

Lump Lehigh	$11.50
Lackawanna	9.50
Cannel	10.00
Blossburgh	9.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Masten's Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

COAL! COAL!

F. H. SHEPHERD,
108 & 110 Dearborn-st.,
DEALER IN
HARD AND SOFT COAL,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
INDIANA BLOCK COAL
MINED BY THE
Central Block Coal Co., of Brazil, Ind.

This Company have never shipped any Coal to Chicago till this fall; and their Coal being free from Slate, Rust, and Clay, and making no clinkers, increases its being the best Indiana Block Coal in the market.

Retail Price, $7.50 per ton delivered.

Liberal reductions made on Car Load Lots, and for steam.

MORRIS COAL.

By the cargo or at retail. Lowest prices. Address MORRIS COAL CO.,
59 Major Block.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

First in the Field!
AUTUMN GOODS.
FINE AS SILK.
Just Received.
WALSHE,
Draper and Tailor,
M'VICKER'S THEATRE BUILDING

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

$2 The Finest Gallery in Chicago $2
Offers to the Public the best finished
$2 Berlin, Rembrandt, and Carte de $2
Visite Photographs,
For a limited period at the reduced rate
$2 of $3 per dozen. $2
At the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.
$2 FAMILY GROUPS. $2
Splendid Light, New Instruments, at
$2 the Orient, 101 West Madison-st. $2
$2 THE BABIES. $2
Instantaneous Pictures. Splendid Results. A NOVELTY—New Cards. Pictures for 10 cents, at the ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st. A SPECIALTY—All Old Pictures copied to the entire satisfaction of customers.
$2 THE ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st. $2

EMBROIDERIES.

JUST ARRIVED.
BEAUTIFUL NEW
Worsted Embroideries,
AT
G. MENDELSON'S,
34 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

"BIGGS, SPENCER & CO."

Offer for the Fall Season, the Finest Line of Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shot-Guns they have ever imported, comprising every desirable design and price. All interested are invited to examine them.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 Wabash-av.

J. M. W. JONES,

Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., and does PRINTING of all kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialties.
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHOOTING SEASON!

Prairie Chickens more abundant this year than ever. W. B. HOLABIRD & CO., 87 West Madison-st., make Water-Proof Outfits at very low prices.

A. BISSON,

TREATS CHRONIC DISEASES (without Medicine), especially those directly associated with loss of nervous power, as Rheumatism, Paralysis, and General Debility. The first question free of charge. No. 123 Indiana-st., between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. Office Hours, 11 to 1, and 4 to 6 p. m.

MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.

The officers and members of Ellis Lodge, 467, I. O. O. F., are hereby requested to attend the meeting on next Wednesday night, 20th inst., at their hall, corner Twenty-seventh-st. and South Park-av., as business of importance is before the Lodge. By order
E. JACOBS, Rec. Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blair Lodge No. 328, A. F. & A. M., at Oriental Hall, Monday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
O. H. MATSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Stated conclave Monday evening, August 18, at 7½ o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society held in their hall, corner of Canal and Taylor-sts., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are to attend.

REAL ESTATE.

Investments in Real Estate and the Fluctuations of Prices.

Causes of the Present Quietude in the Market.

Cessation of Auction Sales and Prospects of Activity Next Spring.

The North Shore Drive—Lake View Items, Etc.

Transfers for the Week.

The fashion of saying something once a week about the real estate "market" often makes the impression with some that there are fluctuations in prices of realty within such periods. This is erroneous in some respects. To fluctuate means both to rise and *fall*. Thus far, for the past ten years, the movement of prices of real estate in Chicago has been only to rise. The only exceptions to the rule in that time were the temporary depreciation of real estate in the burnt district, in consequence of the destruction of the buildings and the driving away of the population and business, and again the depreciation in the value of property immediately surrounding the burnt district when business gravitated back to its old localities. These are the only instances of a fall in the prices of real estate in Chicago in ten years. With these exceptions, the movement of prices in all parts of the city has been upward. In this sense of the word, prices of real estate cannot be said to fluctuate except when periods of ten or fifteen years are taken into consideration. It requires some great event to cause a decline in values and prices of real estate. The only events of the last twenty years that have caused any decline in the value of Chicago real estate were, the commercial crisis of 1857, the war of the rebellion, and the great fire. The first was a general collapse of commercial credit which obliged people to turn their property into money, and consequently forced it upon the market to the highest bidder. The second threatened the existence of the Government, and destroyed confidence in the value of everything but portable property. The third seemed to threaten the existence of the city. From the first and third of these events the value and prices of property began to recover in a few months, and in a year from the time when they were the lowest they had recovered to about where they were before the events. The recovery from the depression caused by the war was slower, but as soon as it became apparent that the rebellion would probably be subdued prices of real estate began to rise, and in one year after it was assured the prices of property were probably as high as before the war. It will be seen that even such great events as above enumerated only caused temporary declines in the value and prices of real estate. Prices, therefore, cannot be said to fluctuate, except in long periods of years which embrace such great events. As long as the country is generally prosperous, there will be an accumulation of wealth from the profits of business which must find investment in real estate as the ultimate and best attainable security, the value being more permanent than anything else from which a revenue can be derived. The volume of such capital seeking investment in real estate, of course, varies at different periods of the year, and in the greater or less activity of the demand for such investment is the only fluctuation in connection with sales. Prices remain the same, but at some seasons of the year there is more, and at others less demand. The most active season is always in the early spring, this being the soonest available time for purchases after the general settling up of business and the interest and dividend disbursements in January. The rest of the year is always comparatively quiet, except in the sale of lots to laboring men who in the fall make a payment on a portion of their summer's earnings in a lot for a home.

THE MARKET.

There have been no special features in connection with sales this week. There is a moderate volume of both legitimate and speculative buying, such as might be expected at this season of the year. It can not be expected that there will be much speculative buying just at present. It is well understood that, this year more than others, capitalists have been disposed to keep their money well in hand in some ready, available shape until we shall have passed the usual season of money stringency in November and December. But it is evident to the most superficial observer that the prospects for a profitable year in the West, and consequently in Chicago, were never better than they are now in view of the abundant crops and the continual influx of population from Europe and the Eastern States. For the reason above cited there may not be much activity in real estate this fall but there is every reason to expect a greater volume of business next spring than ever.

AUCTION SALES

have been pretty generally suspended during the last two weeks, for the reasons above mentioned. Later in the season they will be revived, but for the past week we have no auction sales to report.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

Elison & Foster will sell, on Thursday next, Aug. 21, on the grounds, 400 lots in Bellamy's Subdivision, on Halsted street, north of Vincennes avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets, and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan streets.

This property will be sold in lots and in five-acre blocks. Terms, one-third cash, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent. A free train will leave the Rock Island Depot at 1:45 p. m.

The same parties will sell on Tuesday, the 19th inst., 100 residence lots, located on the new Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, just west of Humboldt Park, and four miles from the Court-House.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

The south ward extension of the drive from Lincoln Park to Banks street has at length been surveyed and staked out, and the work of construction will soon begin. An endeavor is being made to secure some action on the part of property-owners to extend it three blocks further south, but there appears to be so little public spirit among the owners of the lots that it is questionable whether anything will be accomplished very soon; and it is not improbable that Banks street will be the southern end of the drive for a year or two, or even longer.

LAKE VIEW ITEMS.

The designs and plans for a high-school building to be erected on Graceland avenue, corner of Ashland avenue, have been drawn and the contracts for construction will soon be let.

The first question to be settled in Surf street, from the dummy track to the lake shore.

Mr. B. F. Culver has sold his handsome residence on Barry avenue, with lot 150 feet front, to Mr. F. W. Palmer for $42,000. Mr. Culver will proceed at once to build another residence for himself on the same avenue.

A new railway station on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Road, half-way between Ravenswood and Rosehill, is being erected. The place is called North Ravenswood. Some other fine improvements are in progress at that point, and over $50,000 worth of property, within a radius of one-half mile of the new station, has changed owners within a week.

THE C., R. I. & P. R. R.

The route of the new line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad has finally been located on the centre lines of Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35, Town of Lake, thence obliquely through the N. ¼ of Section 2 Town of Worth, to the west quarter line of Section 12 Town of Worth. Thence south on the west quarter lines of Sections 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, Town of Worth, to the west side of Nine Island. The engineers will begin the surveys this week, and the work of constructing the road will probably be completed next spring.

RECORDS OF MORTGAGES.

Some startling disclosures have recently been made in regard to fraudulent practices in the omission to record mortgages. It appears that a real estate dealer, some years since, induced a clerk in the Recorder's office to keep mortgages on his property off the books, so that his estate was apparently unincumbered; the parties who brought the documents for record being satisfied with the clerk's endorsement thereon, and his promise that they should be entered in their turn. An accident has just revealed the fact that he took advantage of this state of things to mortgage the same property over and over till he had obtained on it sums far beyond its value; and all the proverbial shrewdness and vigilance of Philadelphia real estate lawyers were powerless in searching the title against the simple intentional and criminal negligence of this one clerk. His position gave him the power to negative the entire effect of their skill.

SECURITY OF RECORDS.

The New York *Bulletin* has an article on the necessity of greater security for records of real estate ownership, and cites Spain as an instance to prove that the devices of fire-proof buildings, with locks, bolts, and guards, will not meet this case. The sole safeguard is in multiplication and dispersion of copies. The records might be cheaply photo-lithographed (like the British Register of Consols), and a copy might be sent to each of a number of large cities for preservation; the records of these cities in turn might be so multiplied and copies sent here. In Spain the records of real estate have repeatedly been destroyed by communist insurgents, but the Bureau of Statistics at Madrid had copies of them all from which they could be restored; and some such precaution as this would materially enhance the security of American property.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Aug. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Edward st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 22x57 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $325.

Block 1, 23, in Pope's part of Block 4, in Cook & Anderson's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated June 13; consideration, $500.

Lot 14, in Block 8, in Nursery Subdivision of Block 13, Scofield's Addition, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $900.

Lot 21, in Block 8, in Millard & Decker's e ½ of s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 40 and s 9 ft of Lot 47, in Block 4, same subdivision, dated July 17; consideration, $1,200.

S 18 ft Lot 46 and n 14 ft lot 47, in Block 4, in same subdivision, dated July 1; consideration, $2,500.

Fremont st, 50 ft s of Centre, e f, 50x172 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 20, in Gregory's Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $650.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 8, of Humboldt Park Residence Association, dated July 22; consideration, $1,775.

Nutt st, north of and near Eighteenth st, e Lot 30, dated Aug 15; consideration, $800.

North Clark st, north of and near Goethe st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug 15; consideration, $2,875.

Sub-lot 21 of Lot 4, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 4; consideration, $850.

Lot 64, in Block 58, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug 19; consideration, $675.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Convention of the Farmers of Will County, Ill.

The Declaration of Principles Adopted.

Kansas Farmers Discuss the Transportation Question.

Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Granges in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 16.—The farmers of this (Will) county met in convention in the Court-House in this city, this forenoon. Charles Snood was in the chair, and Horace B. Wood and W. T. Nelson, Secretaries.

The object of the Convention was to consider the work of a special committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a declarsation of principles for the new party.

Dr. B. F. Allen, Chairman of the Special Committee on Declaration of Principles, made report.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Sly proposed that the discussion of the report be postponed until the County Convention. He thought it was no part of the duty of this meeting to dictate to other clubs of the county.

Mr. Patrick explained: He said this report was presented simply for the consideration of this Club, but that it was to be presented to the County Convention, by which it could be adopted, amended, or rejected. He approved the report, and wanted it to go forth as the sentiment of this Club.

Mr. Nelson indorsed the report heartily, and wanted to see it adopted and circulated among the farmers.

On motion of Mr. Patrick, the report of the Committee, which follows, was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS submitted by the Joint Committee of the Will County Central Club and the Will County General Grange, at Joliet, Ill., Aug. 16, 1873.

WHEREAS, The Executive and Legislative Departments of our Government have shown flagrant disregard for the people's interest, in Credit-Mobiliers, salaried frauds, squandering the public lands, violation of contracts, and burdensome taxation for the avowed purpose of favoring special interests to the detriment and injury of the masses of the people;

WHEREAS, Corruption has become so prevalent in both State and National affairs, and as a majority of the leaders in the old political parties have failed to favor or advocate measures protecting the rights of the people, that our confidence in the future action of these parties (judging from the past) has become materially shaken by recent acts, and appropriations of extravagance, whereby the people's money has been recklessly squandered, and their rights utterly ignored, by their failure to adopt laws controlling railroads in a legitimate and business-like manner; they have thereby failed to protect the people from unjust discrimination and extortion;

WHEREAS, A continuation of these various evils, in connection with others, tends rapidly to demoralize and weaken the strength of our Government, and destroy the happiness of its people. And, as we believe these to be violations of the sacred principles of the Declaration of American Independence; that all men are created equal, and have the same inalienable rights—those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and, whenever the powers of the government become destructive of such rights, either through inefficiency or injustice, or through the corruption of its administrators, it is the right and duty of the people to abolish such laws, and institute such laws and reforms as to them shall appear most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence will dictate that laws long established should not be changed for light and trifling causes; and experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing, amending or enacting new laws for their welfare and safety, but when, by a long train of abuses and usurpations, they evince a desire to reduce a people to the absolute despotism of combinations, and with wealth arrayed against the people, and have grown to such gigantic proportions as to overshadow the land, and wield an almost irresistible influence for their own selfish purposes, it is the right and duty of the people to throw off such tyranny and provide new safeguards for their future security.

THEREFORE, We do hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the old political parties, and declare ourselves a separate and independent organization, with the following principles as our basis or platform, and respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all persons who approve of our principles or sympathize with us in our struggle to maintain the rights of the people against the encroachments of the monopoly power.

ARTICLE 1. The protection of honest industry in all its branches against the encroachments of aggregate capital.

ART. 2. Equal and exact justice to all classes, and special privileges to none.

ART. 3. Immediate legislation to control passenger and freight tariffs, fixing a maximum rate per mile, which will be remunerative to the railroads, but just to the people; also, to regulate warehouse and inspection laws.

ART. 4. Opposition to any legislation that shall promote or foster one branch of industry at the expense of another.

ART. 5. Success and improvement in agriculture,—the primary source of the growth, wealth, and prosperity of the nation. Its protection and development is essential to the prosperity of every related industry, and also of every other vocation or business.

ART. 6. Economical administration of the Government, and opposition to all schemes whereby our public servants enrich themselves, or the farmer, laborer, and others are robbed of the legitimate fruits of their labor.

ART. 7. No more land-grants or subsidies for railroad or other corporations, except for educational purposes; but the public domain shall be reserved for actual settlers.

ART. 8. We believe that all men are entitled to the same unlimited civil rights, and that all laws, State and National, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, without regard to nationality, color, creed, or occupation, the same rights before the law.

ART. 9. In making choice of candidates for our suffrages, we will not be governed by past political affiliations, but will only ask: Is he capable? is he honest? and will he pledge himself to give his votes and vote, on all proper occasions, for measures that shall best advance our interests."

B. F. Allen, Chairman; George Sperry, J. N. Fryer, C. D. Fraser, F. Elder, J. B. Sollitt, Jr., H. H. Sisson, W. E. Curtis, Charles Snood, Committee.

Mr. Wood moved that, when this Club adjourn, it adjourn to meet Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Maj. Thompson moved that a joint committee from this Club and the Central Grange be appointed to arrange for a grand ratification meeting, to be held soon after the coming County Convention. Carried.

Mr. Nelson moved that 2,000 copies of the above resolutions be printed for distribution throughout the county. Carried.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to prepare for the proposed ratification meeting: J. M. Thompson, J. D. Fraser, Rufus Corbett, J. L. Owen, and S. Sly.

On motion, the Hon. J. S. Jessup, member of the Legislature from this county, being present, was invited to address the meeting. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him, and said that he was heartily with the farmers. He would not enter into a discussion of the Railroad law, nor follow its history from its incipiency to its passage. He thought, when the Legislature assembled next winter, it would be prepared to work intelligently, and give the farmers all they ask. To control railroads by legislation is no small task, but he thought the Legislature would be found competent for the work. The platform adopted may be just the thing, but he was not prepared to say. While it applies to this occasion, it may not apply to the future.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jessup's remarks, the Convention adjourned. The attendance was good but not large. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. A novelty of the meeting was the presence of Mrs. Ingersoll, the wife of a prominent granger of the county, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

Kansas Farmers Discuss the Transportation Question.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—A large meeting of farmers and others was held at Olathe, Kas., last night, in regard to cheaper transportation. Speeches were made by prominent citizens of Kansas, favoring Government or State control of railroads, river improvements, and large navigation on the Missouri River.

The Iowa Granges.

DES MOINES, Aug. 16.—An official statement shows that the number of Granges in Iowa is 1,750. The number in the United States on the 15th of July was 6,000, with a total membership of 250,000.

Denial of a Report Concerning an Alleged Combination to Withhold Wheat from Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 16.—On the 9th inst. a dispatch was sent from this city to the Chicago *Times*, stating that the nineteen Granges in Winnebago County had held a Council and resolved to hold their wheat until buyers came to their terms; also that a call would soon be issued to all County Councils in the State to co-operate in the movement. It now transpires that the dispatch was a pure fabrication. In a card published to-day, Mr. Hoagland, President of the Winnebago County Council, says that the statement is false in every particular, as no such resolution was introduced, and no action taken in that direction. The Grangers here are highly incensed at having been thus misrepresented, and wish to be placed right before the country.

NEW YORK.

Further Developments in Regard to Custom-House Corruption—Arrival of the Advance Guard of a Colony of Russian Mennonites—Carl Vogt to Be Discharged — Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Treasury officers have caused to be sent through the Associated Press a statement denying that there was any cause for the recent excitement regarding the threatened removal of employes of the New York Custom House. It is known, however, that among the books of the firm of Pratt & Boyd, recently seized by Special Agent Jayne, was a small book in which petty cash items were entered. In this book were entries, at various dates, of cash items paid to Custom-House officers. The sums in many instances amounted to $500. In every case the initials of the officers were given in full, and the list of employes, with a knowledge of the service to which they were severally detailed. The dates mentioned, it is said, were sufficient to identify the persons. There is very good authority for this statement. The knowledge of which is not limited to a few persons. The action of the Custom-House officials, and of the Treasury in not proceeding with the promised investigation, consequently excites unpleasant comment.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Nineteen families of the Mennonite sect, 100 persons in all, arrived yesterday from Russia, bound for Kansas. They will not leave the city till Monday, as they say they cannot travel on Sunday. This is the advance guard of the sect, and is principally composed of young families, there being but few old persons among them. It is their intention to go to Elkhart, Ind., where they are acquainted, and will remain there prospecting until a permanent home is chosen. They are nearly all agriculturists. In 1871 the British Government held out inducements to Mennonites to settle in Canada, promising them complete immunity from military service, but the people refused, saying if they were obliged to emigrate they would prefer to come to this country. The delegation recently visiting the West will decide, upon their return to Russia, where to plant the colony, and hope to send out a company of 5,000 in May next.

Examination was held at the Custom-House to-day by the Civil Service Examining Board, for the purpose of testing candidates for the vacant Deputy Collectorship. The fifth division is now without a head, and the third is managed by the chief clerk, since Mr. James was made Postmaster. There were four candidates for the two positions.

It is again stated that the list of names of Customs Inspectors against whom grave charges are made has been forwarded to Washington for action by the Secretary of the Treasury. The *Express* says a prominent official admitted to its reporter that investigations are constantly going on in cases of Inspectors, who are being discharged for wilful neglect of duty, for intoxication, and, beyond doubt, some for receiving bribes; for, do what we can, such things will occur.

Suit has been commenced against Simon Hass, importer, to recover $70,000 alleged undervaluation of invoices.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill at his residence near Baskinridge, N. J.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Col. Meline, will take place to-morrow morning at St. Peter's Catholic Church, and in the evening the body will be forwarded to Cincinnati for interment.

William J. Kellett, reporter for the Brooklyn *Journal*, was killed by jumping from a train at Barnegat Junction, N. J.

A steamship line between here and Venezuela will soon be established by a company of leading merchants who have obtained certain grants and privileges from the Venezuelan Government. The vessels will be under the United States flag.

The whereabouts of M. T. Bodman, ex-Assistant City Treasurer of Brooklyn, is still unknown. It is claimed that his securities on deposit with the Trust Company are more than ample to cover advances, and that no serious errors exist in his accounts.

The counsel for Carl Vogt has received a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Government will take such course as will conform with a view expressed by the Attorney-General, that the case does not come within the provisions of the extradition treaty with Prussia.

Subscription lists are circulating among French residents of this city for a testimonial to Thiers, in recognition of his services and policy, by which the speedy deliverance of French territory from German occupation was insured. The proposition to celebrate the final evacuation by a national festival has been abandoned, on the ground that Alsace and Lorraine have not been restored.

Daniel Donovan, one of the four convicts who escaped from Sing Sing a few nights ago, has been recaptured and returned to prison.

Immigrants arrived this week, 8,688.

Deaths, 688, a decline of 51 from the previous week.

Mrs. Watson, of Cleveland, who arrived in this city on Thursday last, accompanied by four children, in search of a fifth, aged 15 years, who had left home a few weeks ago, was returned to Cleveland to-day by the Commissioners of Charities, having been robbed while riding in a street-car.

The cigar-makers in some shops have struck in opposition to the new rule in the making of the cigar, requiring that "right bunches be rolled in right wrappers, and left bunches in left wrappers." The employers say business is dull, and the strike will not affect them.

POLITICAL.

The Never-Say-Die Democrats Dissatisfied with John P. Irish's Funeral Sermon at DesMoines—A Convention of the Dubuque County Democracy Called.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 16.—A Democratic County Convention is called by the Committee for this county to meet on the 20th of September. The Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists are invited to participate in the Democratic primary meetings for the election of delegates. The Committee deprecates and condemns the course of Mr. Irish, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in pronouncing the dissolution of the Democratic party, and favor the holding of a State Convention. This action of the Dubuque Committee will be apt to be approved by the Democratic party in this State, and lead to the holding of a State Convention.

The newspapers continue to discuss the Anti-Monopoly Convention, much in the same strain as heretofore reported. The *Herald*, more elaborately than before, and in a double-headed article, to-day deprecates the attempt to dissolve the Democratic party, and blames Mr. Irish, of the State Committee, for his course, and favors keeping alive the party organization.

The New Party Movement in Cass County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Aug. 16.—A delegate meeting of the people was held in Trotter's Hall to-day. Every precinct in the county was represented but two. Universal good feeling prevailed. The meeting fixed on a basis of representation for the different precincts, and named Saturday, the 7th of September, as the day for holding a nominating Convention. A resolution was passed asking the Central Committee of the two parties to make no nominations. An Executive Committee of five was appointed, and a committee of nine was selected to issue an address to the people of the county. The nominating Convention will be held at Chandlerville. The movement will win.

Killed by a Bursting Emery Wheel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—A German named John Zeier, aged about 30 years, who has worked in the Peru City Plow Factory during the last two years, was instantly killed this morning by the bursting of an emery wheel, at the moment of commencing his day's work. The wheel had been tested with 1,500 revolutions per minute, and was running only at the rate of 1,100 when it burst. A piece of the wheel broke his lower jaw and fractured his skull. He had a wife, but no children.

Sale of the Wreck of the City of Washington.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—The wreck of the City of Washington, as stranded, was sold to-day for $4,300.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Railroad Disaster at Wigan, England.

The Health of the Emperor William Believed to be Failing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Several failures in Liverpool cotton trade are rumored to-day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—This morning's mail brings in full the details of the railway disaster at Wigan, England, on the London & Northwestern Railroad, on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 2, the leading features of which the cable gave a summary, and in which Sir John Anson lost his life. The number almost instantly killed or taken out dead in the course of the forenoon was ten. The number of wounded was twenty-six, of whom one, John Foster, of Oxford, died the same day, and Robert Goodman, another, was reported dead the next Monday night. A little boy died on Monday afternoon. At fifteen minutes past 1 a tourist train, speeding northward, came dashing on, drawn by two engines, at a rate of not much less than forty miles an hour, when a sudden wrench shook all the carriages, from the first to the last, and while eighteen of the number kept the rails, the others in the rear, with three vans, parted suddenly from the foremost portion of the train and took siding at the points where the down line is crossed obliquely. The detached carriages veered over against that portion of the platform which abuts on the siding, and ploughed the flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, leaped the metals and bounded upon the platform, throwing itself up in mid-air and slightting bottom uppermost. This carriage was smashed into a thousand splinters. The two succeeding carriages sprang from the metals to the platform, and fell over with a terrific crash upon their sides, and one or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and smashing themselves into undescribable wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and knocked out of plumb for several yards. The long length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down, and a large fragment of one of the carriages, as well as the mangled body of a female passenger, was hurled over the wall, falling upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Walker's foundry. A number of men were working, but none of them were injured.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Imperial family of Russia will assemble to formally receive and welcome the Duke of Edinburgh, who goes to St. Petersburg in December next. His marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria will take place in January following.

GERMANY.

GASTEIN, Aug. 16.—The Emperor of Germany, who is now here, gave audience yesterday to Dr. Philip Schaff, the bearer of congratulations from the New York General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his remarks in reply, the Emperor spoke upon the necessity of Christian men uniting together, in order to combat infidelity and superstition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A Berlin correspondent says: "One of the events for which it is well to be prepared is the death of the German Emperor. Apprehensions about his case arise not so much from specific attacks of illness as from various complaints, which, when taken apart, but full of significance when grouped together. His journey to St. Petersburg left (it is said) a bad effect on his constitution. He returned rather tired, after a long round of dissipation and a tedious railway journey. Soon after the Shah arrived, and to the physical fatigue incident to the part of host was added nervous suffering, brought on by the eccentricities of his guest. It was supposed, at one time, that his illness was feigned in order to escape further interviews with the 'King of Kings.' After the departure of the Shah the Emperor retired to Potsdam, where, one hot afternoon, he suddenly fainted, falling heavily on the floor, and only after an hour was he brought to consciousness. The Emperor is petulant and vacillating, and has a morbid dread of being left alone. He is disturbed," the correspondent says, "by the extent to which his Government has been involved in the war with the 'Holy See.'"

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—There is no truth in the report in the Paris press that Metz would be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—A British gunboat has arrived at Alicante with dispatches for the commander of the English fleet.

BAYONNE, Aug. 16.—The *Courrier* of to-day anticipates that the capture of the steam yacht Deerhound by the Spanish man-of-war will involve the Governments of England, France, and Spain in diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which captured the Deerhound assumed British colors, and the capture was effected in French waters.

[*Herald's Special.*]

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, SANGUESDA, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PAMPELUNA, Aug. 16.—Reports that the Duchess of Madrid had joined her husband are untrue. The Duchess continues to sojourn at Bordeaux.

The yacht Deerhound is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises 1,500 rifles and 100,000 cartridges.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "During the disturbances in Pernambuco, growing out of the measures taken by the Brazilian Bishop against the freedmen, the Jesuit College was broken into, the sacred pictures were destroyed, the confessionals shattered, and four of the reverend fathers were beaten, one of whom, who was ill, dying from the blows received. The office of the Bishop's newspaper was entered, the materials were thrown out of the windows, and the paper burned."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Thiers, who promised to visit Belfort on its evacuation by the Germans, arrived there yesterday, and had an enthusiastic welcome. The town was decorated with flags, and in the evening brilliantly illuminated. A serenade was given to the distinguished guest at his hotel.

SPRINGFIELD.

Old Settlers' Meeting—Mysterious Disappearance—Garroters Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—The old settlers of this county, meaning those who were here before the deep snow, held a preliminary meeting to-day, and decided to hold their annual reunion on the 29th of this month at Pleasant Plains, twelve miles west of this city. A committee was appointed to secure excursion rates on all the railroads centering here.

On Thursday of this week, Mr. Lawler, of Pawnee Township, sent his little son, 11 years old, after the cows. Not returning at the proper time, search was made, but the lad was not found. Yesterday and to-day the citizens in the neighborhood have all been engaged in the search, but no trace of the boy has been found. It is feared that he was drowned in Brush Creek, quite a deep and rapid stream.

Several cases of garroting and robbery have occurred in this city lately, and last night a man named Coburn, a stranger in the city, was enticed out near the reservoir, knocked down, and robbed, but the police had been on the look-out for the men engaged in it, and succeeded in nabbing all of them just as they were making off with the spoils. They were Dick Farrel, James Ninnie, and John Atherion, and have lately come here.

A Test-Case Under the St. Louis Social Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The case of W. G. Eliot against Kate Clark, the alleged keeper of a bawdy house, with a view to test the legality of the Social Evil ordinance now in force, has come before Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction to-day for prosecution. The Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners testified that Kate Clark had made application to keep a house for bawdy purposes, and that permission was granted. The Clerk of the Board of Health testified that Clark was registered as a prostitute and keeper of a house of prostitution. The Registering Officer of the Police testified that all inmates at Clark's house were registered women. The Medical Examiner testified that he visited Clark's house weekly for the purpose of examining the inmates for venereal disease, but did not know that prostitution was carried on there. The defense was that the present ordinance, if in force, authorizes the city authorities to regulate prostitution; that the amendment authorizing the regulation was equivalent to a special act, and virtually repeals the general State law, bearing on the question. The case also introduced the amended city charter, Social Evil ordinance, and permit of the Board of Health. The prosecution objected to the two latter on the ground of their illegality and this objection was argued at great length by counsel, lasting till late in the evening. Judge Calvin took the matter under advisement until next Saturday. The case excited great interest, the court-room being crowded with spectators.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—The examination into the causes of the Wawasset disaster was to-day continued at the Treasury Department. Nothing was discovered which tended to show the origin of the fire. The investigation is very loosely conducted, and the examinations are made without regard to the law of evidence. There is no law officer in attendance, and the members of the Board appear ignorant of the legal procedure. While the testimony uniformly shows that the officers did their utmost to save both ship and crew, it is manifest that all the officers were grossly ignorant of their duties. The Captain was entirely ignorant of the requirements of the law. It would seem that he had never received his certificate of inspection, and was unaware how many passengers the boat was allowed to carry. It seems impossible that this investigation will in any wise unveil the mystery enveloping this sad calamity.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice that the principal and interest of the 5-20 bonds below designated will be paid at the United States Treasury, Washington, on and after the 16th of November next, and that interest will cease from that day. Both numbers specified of the bonds called in are inclusive, and all known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, Nos. 8,201 to 12,200; $100, Nos. 20,001 to 30,750; $500, Nos. 10,701 to 15,800; $1,000, Nos. 22,601 to 26,000. Total, $13,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 1,321 to 1,375; $100, Nos. 9,561 to 10,300; $500, Nos. 5,701 to 6,100; $1,000, Nos. 23,301 to 25,000; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900; $10,000, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100. Total, $2,000,000. Grand total, $15,000,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

THE WAWASSET STEAMBOAT INVESTIGATION.

The Wawasset Steamboat Commission to-day examined several witnesses, but elicited no new facts. They were agreed that the officers of the boat did their duty in their attempts to subdue the flames and save the passengers.

NOTICE TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has addressed a circular to all the National Banks which are neglected to deposit United States bonds as required by law, that the circulation assigned them will be distributed to other applicants if the bonds are not deposited and circulation applied for during the next thirty days.

THE MISSOURI BOND QUESTION.

An interesting question has arisen between the General Government and the State of Missouri, arising out of a recent act of the Legislature of that State repealing the provision that the State bonds should be paid in coin, and directing that payment should be made in lawful money. The Department of the Interior holds in trust for various tribes of Indians $73,000 in Missouri 6 per cent bonds, which mature within the next thirty days, and for which the State fiscal agents at New York offer, under the laws of the State, currency. The Department of Justice decides that the United States can only accept gold and silver, and the prospects are that the question will have to be settled in the courts.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

The Secretary of War orders that in stones for soldiers' grave abbreviations may be made in the Christian or first name of deceased; also in his rank and in the name of the State. When the name of deceased is long it must be put on the stone in a curve, with the rank and name of State below.

THE RAILROAD BANDITS.

A Clue to the Whereabouts of the Rascals—Their Capture Predicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—A gentleman who reached this city to-day from Jefferson City, reports that it was confidently believed that those of the men believed to be engaged in the Iowa railroad robbery would be taken to-day or to-night in Jackson County, in this State. Eight armed men were engaged in the robbery, expected to result in the capture of the desperadoes.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Discovery of the Original Register of the Bark Osprey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In addition to the evidence which Mr. Crowley, of Illinois, proposes to give in the Tichborne case, the original register of the bark Osprey has just been found at the Baltimore Custom-House which corresponds exactly with all the requirements of the statements of the claimant with regard to that vessel.

LOUISIANA.

Proposed Compromise of the Legislative Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Judge Durell, of Louisiana, is here attempting to arrange some possible basis of compromise of the Legislative affairs of that State with the Attorney-General. It is represented that a compromise between the two factions has been agreed upon, whereby there will henceforth be but one Legislature, composed of the members of both former bodies, whose election is not contested.

THE INDIANS.

A Band of Apaches Punished by Troops—Fourteen Warriors Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Lieut. Babcock, of the Fifth Cavalry, scouts to Gen. Sherman, from Camp Apache, Arizona, that on the 16th of June, with a company of thirty-two men and eighteen Apache soldiers, after following a trail for seven days, he overtook a body of Apache Indians in the mountains near Tonto Creek. A fight ensued, and fourteen Indians were killed and five women and a child captured. The same day were found other camps, evidently hastily abandoned.

Mysterious Death of a Chicagoan Near Wyandotte, Kas.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Yesterday the body of a man, supposed to be that of a negro, was found in the woods near Wyandotte. Investigation to-day developed the fact that the victim was a white man named Bery Myer, from Chicago a few days ago. A bank book and papers belonging to such a man were found in the river below the city, from which it appears that he has a deposit with Emil Josephal, of Chicago, to the amount of nearly a thousand dollars. He came to this city a week or ten days ago, and stopped at the Little Broadway Hotel, from which he has been missing since Sunday. It is supposed that he was killed for his money.

Fatal Fall.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 16.—George Cusener, Jas Manning, and Patrick Costello, while working on the High Street Baptist Church, to-day, were, with 600 pounds of brick, precipitated a distance of seventy-eight feet, by the breaking of an overloaded scaffold. Cusener was fatally, and the others seriously, injured.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Michigan State Constitutional Convention will meet here on the 27th inst. to revise the State Constitution. It will be an important body, and its work will in all probability be ratified.

Ocean Steamship News.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, is anchored off Reigahine Shoal, awaiting supplies and assistance, having her engine disabled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrived, steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Arrived out, steamship Ohio, from Baltimore.

COTTON.

Reports as to the Condition of the Crop in the Southern States.

Prospects Generally Favorable for an Average Yield.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information submit the following report, condensed from letters received to-day from July 31 to Aug. 10, in answer to interrogatories sent out during the month of July:

MISSISSIPPI.

Sixty answers received from forty-two counties. The weather is represented as having been less favorable than last year, excessive rains causing the abandonment of a portion of the lands planted. The plant, however, is almost unanimously reported to be well formed, and though many of our correspondents report the appearance of caterpillars, only few speak of damages actually sustained. Our reports are not precise enough to enable us to form a definite estimate of the area under cultivation compared with last season, though the majority of the answers received represent the same to be fully as large, if not larger, than last year. The condition of the crop in this State is above the average. Picking is fully two weeks later than last season, commencing about the 10th of September.

LOUISIANA.

Fifty letters from thirty parishes. The majority of our reports complain of excessive rains, and represent the weather as having been less favorable than last year. The plant is generally represented as being well fruited, though we have some complaints of shedding. Worms are reported, but have done little or no damage. The area under culture is estimated to be about equal to last season. Most correspondents give Sept. 1 as the time that picking will probably commence, or say two weeks later than last year. The general condition of the crop is represented as being good.

TEXAS.

Fifty-one letters from forty-two counties. Most of our correspondents complain of too much rain, though the season will compare favorably with last year. The great majority represent the plant well formed and balled. Few counties only report damage from army worms, though their appearance is generally spoken of through the State. The area under culture shows a marked increase over last year. The condition is represented as good, though backward, and will not begin till Sept. 1, say about three weeks later than last year.

ARKANSAS.

Forty-nine letters from thirty-three counties. The weather is reported dry and rather more favorable than last year. The plant, though small, is well formed and balled. Few counties under cultivation last year. Picking will not be general before Sept. 20. The condition is a fair average one. No report of worms.

TENNESSEE.

Thirty-five reports from twenty-five counties. The majority report favorable in regard to the weather as compared with last year, and represent the plant to be well formed and balled. The area under cultivation shows a marked increase over last season. No worms reported except in one county. The condition is decidedly promising, picking commencing about the middle of September.

ALABAMA.

Have thirty-two letters from thirty counties. Most of our correspondents represent the weather as having been propitious, and rather more favorable than last season. The plant is unanimously represented as fruiting remarkably well. The appearance of the army worm is reported in seventeen counties. No damage done thus far except in one county (Marengo). The area under cultivation about equal to or possibly little larger than last year. Picking will be general in the State by the beginning of September, say about a week later than last year. The indications are generally represented as good and promising.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sixty-one letters received from forty-five counties; the weather has been more propitious than last year, in fact rather too much rain desired, and the plant is represented as well formed and bolloc; no report of worms. The area under culture is larger than last year. The condition is unanimously reported as promising. Picking will not be general before Sept. 15, against Sept. 1, last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-two counties send in thirty-two reports. The weather has been generally seasonable, as much so as last year, causing the plant to grow finely and boll well. The average shows some increase over last season. Neither boll nor army-worm are reported in any instance. The packing will probably commence in the early part of September. The general condition is very good.

GEORGIA.

Ninety-seven letters received from seventy-eight counties. The weather has been generally favorable for the growth of the plant, and the improvement noticed in our last report has been continued, allowing planters to some extent to regain the delay experienced in the spring season. The condition is reported as comparing favorably with last year, with few exceptions. The plant, though small, is represented as fruiting remarkably well. The army-worm has made its appearance in seventeen counties, but only in limited force, and no damage has been caused. The area under culture exceeds that of last year. The general condition of the crop is reported as being flattering. Only seven of the letters complain, whilst all the others represent it as "good," "very good," and "excellent." The picking will be general by Sept. 1, against Aug. 25 last year.

FLORIDA.

From this State we have received but three answers to our inquiries, complaining of perpetual rains, though reporting the plant well forward and bolled, and the condition of the crop equal to last year's. Caterpillars made their appearance throughout this State, without, however, causing serious damage. In regard to the acreage views differ, from no increase compared with last season to 4 and 5 per cent more. Picking will commence as soon as last year,—from the 15th to the 20th of August.

THE CHOLERA.

Ravages of the Disease in Southern Illinois—Reports from Other Points.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The number of deaths in this city for the week ending this evening, as reported by the Board of Health, was 206, of which 19 were from cholera and 25 cholera morbus.

[By Mail.]

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of Aug. 13 says: "We regret to learn that several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Litchfield and Brighton, Macoupin County."

The Vandalia (Ill.) *Union* says: "A single fatal case of cholera is reported at Mulberry Grove. One of the proprietors of a small circus died of it. No cholera in Vandalia."

A dispatch from Cairo states that cholera has made its appearance at Makanda, Jackson County, Ill., about 50 miles north of Cairo. A family named Ramsey, consisting of husband, wife, and child, who recently died from Indiana to escape the scourge, were stricken down with it, and all were dead in twelve hours. Four or five relatives who came to their assistance were in a few hours taken down, and soon died. Two deaths from cholera are reported at Exeter, Scott County, Ill., on Tuesday of last week.

Four members of the family of Joseph Wells, who lived in the edge of Logan County, Ill., about 7 miles from Mason City, have recently died with the cholera. Mr. Wells was taken sick on Wednesday, and died on Sunday, July 30. Hannah Wells, a daughter, was taken on the following Wednesday, and died on Thursday morning. John William, a son, was taken on Saturday, and died Sunday. Sarah Wells, the wife, was taken on Saturday, and died the next Friday. Four children were left orphans by this terrible calamity. Mr. Wells was a brother of James Wells, of Lincoln.

The Monmouth (Ill.) *Atlas*, of Aug. 15, says: "Last week we announced the death, by cholera-morbus, of William Muncy, Postmaster and store-keeper at Little York, but we have been more credibly informed that the real cholera was the cause of his death. He was at Burlington, Ia., on July 31, and it is believed that he contracted the disease there. At 6 p. m. on Aug. 1 he was attacked by the cholera, and in twelve hours he was dead. On Aug. 3, about noon, Nathaniel Brownlee (who had attended Mr. Muncy's funeral), an old resident of this county, and a prominent and respected farmer, living near Little York, was taken suddenly ill. The combined skill of Drs. Killgore and Culver, of Little York, and Dr. Webster, of Monmouth, failed to save him, and at 6 a. m. on Monday, Aug. 11, he was lifeless. He was buried at 6 p. m. the same day. His wife, Mrs. Dr. Killgore, his daughter, and his son Mason, were afflicted with the cholera at the same time, but we are happy to say that they are recovering. On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., Mrs. B. Kitchen, who had been complaining some time, died in Little York. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. John Rogers, living near the village, passed away after an illness of about twelve hours. Mrs. Thomas Graham, sister of N. Brownlee, is not expected to live, according to our latest advice. Many others have been stricken by the fatal epidemic, whose names we have not learned. We have received the following note:

LITTLE YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

Others are lying without hope of recovery; but our prayer is, that the disease may be checked.

THE REV. W. T. CAMPBELL.

"Little York is a postoffice about twelve miles northwest of this city, and has been, we believe, generally regarded as a healthy location. There has not been a case of cholera in Monmouth, or at any other point in this county.

"Since writing the above, we learn that Mrs. T. Graham died at 9 p. m. yesterday, and was buried last night. Joseph McHaffey's condition is critical."

The British *Medical Journal* gives this summary of the latest official cholera reports from all parts of Europe: "In Konigsberg, in the middle of July, there were scattered cases in the town and various parts of the provinces. In Warsaw, from May 30 to July 11 there were in the city 293 cases and 166 deaths. In Jassy there were two deaths on July 14. In Rutschuk, on July 10, the town free; the disease was present in the neighboring villages. At Shumla, from July 5 to 7, inclusive, there were 143 cases. At Galatz, from July 12 to 16, there were 29 deaths. In Crajova and Turna-Severin there was a good deal of cholera in the middle of July. In Silistria and Widdin there were scattered cases. The disease has broken out in Sofia (Bulgaria), and is extending over the neighboring district. In Pesth, from July 1 to 8, there were 70 cases and 46 deaths; from July 9 to 15, 190 cases, and 80 deaths. Cholera is prevalent in Hungary. In Italy, in the province of Treviso, from July 1 to 6, there were 20 new cases, 10 deaths and 16 cases under treatment on July 6. In the province of Venice, in the same period, there were 37 new cases and 23 deaths; 35 patients remained under treatment."

CANADA.

Proposed International Loan—Composition of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Pacific Railroad Scandal—Large Accessions to the Ranks of the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The Hon. Mr. Tilley leaves for England to-day, to place an international loan on the market.

It is understood that Judges Draper, Day, and Polette are to be constituted the Royal Commission to try the Huntington charges; but, no matter who may constitute it, the charges will not be made before it, but will only be submitted to such tribunal as Parliament shall determine when it is constituted.

The *Free Press*, of this city, which has hitherto given independent support to the Government, now says of Lord Dufferin's reply to the deputation from the Opposition: "It is scarcely creditable of the reputation of His Excellency, and does not realize the hopes inspired by his speech at Halifax."

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Hampden Whalley, a member of the British House of Commons, is here, and has been visiting Orange lodges. He was a counsel in the Tichborne claimant case.

The Governor-General stopped here last night, en route to the lower Provinces.

Fifty leading citizens went to St. Lawrence Hall, where Hon. A. Mackenzie was stopping, yesterday, and paid their respects to that gentleman, as leader of the Opposition, for his stand taken in the House at prorogation. He left last night for Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—The all-

d to one-half of the land granted for its
uction, the balance of the grant being held
until the road is completed from Portage
ens Point. The Company stipulate that
ill not apply for such half unless its right
e should be approved by the Legislature,
reme Court, or other competent authori-
is understood that this arrangement is
tory to all the parties interested.

r MADISON, Iowa, Aug. 16.—In the case
City of Davenport, Iowa, vs. the Daven-
St. Paul Railroad Company, before Chief
Beck, of this city, and motion to dis-
he injunction was overruled.

LAKE, Aug. 16.—The officials of the
and Central Pacific Railways were here
day, consulting on a new through tariff.
riff on ore and bullion, and on freight
ally, will be higher.

FIRES.

levator at Dundee, Minn., Struck Lightning and Burned with 50,-- Bushels of Wheat—Fires at Michi- City, Sedalia, Mo., and Other nts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 16.—An elevator at Dun-
Minn., on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-
was struck by lightning and burned, with
ntents, 50,000 bushels of wheat, and 100
s of flour. It was owned by the railroad
pany.

HIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 16.—The cell-house
the Northern Indiana State Prison,
best building in the State, took
boat 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, from the
om sparks from the stack of the engine-

Under the prison discipline, the prison-
well, and had the fire under control be-
he Fire Department arrived, the prison be-
eated about one mile from the engine-

LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A special to the *Evening*
tch from Sedalia, Mo., says that an incen-
fire there, at 2 o'clock this morning,
d a bakery, grocery, agricultural ware-
, and saloon; loss, $19,000.

WICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—An incendiary last
burned the carriage factory and black-
shop at Norwichtown, owned by H. W.
ington, of Columbus. Loss not heavy.

PEAR, Aug. 16.—A large fire is raging in
ods at Aylesford, Kings County. An im-
tract of valuable timber land is burned
and it is reported that several farm-houses
so burned. The loss will be very great.

WEATHER AND WATER.

r Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1873.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in inches.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.94	62	77 N.W. gentle.	.05	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.99	87	80 N. E. fresh.	.....	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.99	68	56 N. E. fresh.	.....	Clear.
7 p. m.	30.00	68	56 N. E. fresh.	.....	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.03	66	59 N. E. gentle.	.....	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.03	66	59 N. E. gentle.	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 88.
Minimum thermometer, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 16—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cartridge	29.84	64	W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.90	56	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	70	N. gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Racine	30.18	83	S. E., fresh.	.71	Clearing.
Chicago	30.03	66	N. E., gentle.	.05	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.03	70	N. E., gentle.	.03	Clear.
Mackinaw	30.11	68	E., gentle.	.12	Fair.
Port Huron	30.09	71	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	30.04	62	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.97	61	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.04	58	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Rochester	30.01	68	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Oswego	30.03	60	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Watertown	30.06	61	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Albany	30.09	57	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Boston	29.98	57	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Portland	29.92	64	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Eastport	30.03	66	S. E., fresh.	.04	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—For New England, increasing pressure, light to fresh south- to westerly winds, and occasional rain to- and partly cloudy weather to-morrow. For Lower Lake region and Middle States, decidedly barometer, light to fresh south- erly to northwesterly winds, with fair- ns, except over the Lower Lake region, where weather will be partly cloudy and partly ing to-morrow. For the Upper Lake region, thence westward to the Missouri Valley, erly to westerly winds, with cool and partly y weather. The temperature is rising in northwest, and falling southward to Ill- , with winds gradually shifting to south- rly during Sunday, when local storms and er weather may be expected. In the South tic and Gulf States, light to fresh southerly westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, reas of rain. For Tennessee and the Ohio y, light northerly to westerly winds, and of rain to-night, clearing to-morrow, with r weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

ily report of the stage of water, with ges in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 16,

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGE. Rise.	CHANGE. Fall.
Cincinnati	2 ft. 2 in.		4 in.
Davenport	8 ft.		6 in.
Dubuque	1 ft.		
Keokuk	3 ft. 2 in.		1 ft. 10 in
Louisville	3 ft. 10 in.		
Nashville	2 ft. 10 in.		1 in.
Omaha	1 ft. 6 in.		4 in.
Quincy	2 ft. 9 in.		5 in.
Rock Island	12 ft.		
St. Louis	8 ft.		1 in.
Wheeling	1 ft. 4 in.		
Winona	1 ft. 7 in.		1 ft. 9 in.
Yankton	15 ft.		8 in.
Memphis	12 ft. 2 in.		5 in.
Minneapolis	9 ft.		7 in.
Portland	12 ft. 2 in.		

Lowest low water of 1871.

O. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 59 Major Block, Chicago.

...sion on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

...NGFIELD, Aug. 16.—A collision, which re-
...in the total demolition of fifteen or twenty
...t and two passenger cars, occurred last
...on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, six miles
...de of Bloomington, between a freight train
...excursion train not loaded. Three men
...badly hurt, and two men were supposed to
...been killed, and are still in the wreck.
...al car-lessness, it is said, was the cause
...accident.

Railroad Vandals at Work.

...IAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—Obstructions
...laced on the track of the Missouri Pacific
...d, two miles above Fort Leavenworth,
...ght, consisting of two rails and a tie, into
...passenger train ran this morning, ditch-
...engine, but doing no further damage.
...e near the same place was burned. All
...d to have been done by farmers who
...t been paid for cattle killed.

Steel-Heaters' Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

..., Aug. 16.—The steel-heaters in the
...ll mill of the Joliet Iron and Steel Com-
...ave struck on account of a reduction of
...nt. in their wages.

...sident Grant's Eastern Trip.

...AND, Aug. 16.—The revenue cutter
...ch, with President Grant and party,
...r Mount Desert, put into North Haven
...t on account of a dense fog. She was
...d to resume her trip to-day.

Telegraphic Brevities.

...oria *Transcript* states that before the
...loses at least 1,000 buildings will be
...t that city.

...st quarterly statement of the banks
...hows a capital of $771,150, with the de-
...mounting to $1,898,956.58.

...t-Office at Litchfield, Ill., was broken
...n glass a night or two since, who forced
...p safe and stole about $500 in money
...ps.

...J. Ray, a physician of Henderson, Ky.,
...ght suit in $30,000 damages against
...ss, of the same town. Ray charges
...an attempt to injure him in his pra-

...17 or 18 years old, named Nellie Todd,
...of Ben J. Todd, of Peoria, left her
...Wednesday last, and has not been seen
...ears are entertained that she has met
...play.

...Creary, wife of a Justice of the Peace,
...ndence, Ga., became suddenly insane
...Sunday last, and wandered away from
...he was found near Jessup, ten miles
...e, and is in a precarious condition.

...ber of millers and grain-dealers of
...ll., met yesterday at the rooms of the
...Association, and organized a Corn Ex-
...nd adopted a constitution and by-laws
...vernment of the organization.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Exciting Game Between the Philadelphias and Bostons Yesterday.

The Latter Club Victorious by a Score of 11 to 8.

Intense Interest Manifested by a Large Audience.

Gloster Wins the 2:24 and St. James the 2:30 Purses at Utica.

Last Day of the Great Saratoga Meeting.

THE BALL-FIELD.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON GAME.

At an early hour of that memorable October morning, now nearly two years ago, Chicago could boast a base-ball ground in a most convenient locality, which held the same position among ball-parks that her famous White-Stocking Club held among base-ball organizations. In other words, she had the best that could be obtained. So completely had the national game taken the fancy of the city, that the ladies turned out in large numbers to witness a good match, and a quantity of dry goods was always to be found there. On this occasion, however, the dry goods formed by far the greater attraction, while the audience gathered at a respectful distance from it. An hour or two later, the city had no base-ball ground, and still less of a club. Both were so thoroughly demolished that they gave up in disgust. The White Stockings went East and were beaten, and base ball in the West received a terrible blow. Since that time, every now and then, a sporadic attempt has been made to renew the interest of the public in the sport. A handsome park was laid out for our amateur nine, but the public had enjoyed such excellence in their own nine that an amateur club found no support, and since then we have heard and done nothing upon the subject.

Now, however, there is a revival. The mere mention of a championship game was sufficient to stir up the enthusiasm of the public. Had it been any two of the great professional nines of the country, the public would have felt impelled to rush to the grounds; but, when one of them consisted almost entirely of the old White Stockings of this city, who could remain indifferent? The very name recalled old scenes and recollections, and that name had been faithfully preserved. The Philadelphia Club, now rejoicing in the name of the White Stockings, contains the following named Chicago favorites: Jimmy Wood, Cuthbert, Fred Treacy, George Zettlein, Levi Meyerle. All of them were favorably remembered, for each of them had his peculiar characteristic, and each his admirers. To see a match game between these White Stockings and the famous Red Stockings of days gone by; to recall the triumph of a few years ago, when the invincibles who made that name famous were defeated so completely by their white-hosed antagonists, was enough.

Long before then, the base-ball grounds on Twenty-third street were thronged yesterday afternoon, fully 6,000 people spreading themselves over the seats and around the park. The day was a fine one; both clubs ranked high on the champion list. Bets among disinterested parties favored the Whites, and the prospect of a good match were excellent. When the two nines came into the field they were received to a reception that ought to have stirred them up. Each familiar face was welcomed back. They all appeared to be in fine condition, and the preliminary ball-tossing around the field was watched with as much interest by the spectators as many a toughly-contested championship game on other grounds.

The popular preference exhibited itself in spite of the characteristic desire to be impartial. Chicago audiences are seldom partisan in their applause; cheering lustily a good effort on the part of opponents as well as on the part of the home club. But nobody could blame them if they did give way to a little sentiment, and spread the White Stockings a trifle louder than the Reds. It was only natural that they should.

Meyerle did not play yesterday, Devlin taking his place, and the Philadelphia team was composed of the following players: Cuthbert, Wood, Malone, Devlin, Bechtel, Fulmer, Treacy, Mack, and Zettlein. The Boston nine were George Wright, Barnes, Spalding, Leonard, White, O'Rourke, Addy, Schafer, and Harry Wright. The Whites, winning the toss, sent their opponents to the bat, and assumed their respective positions in the field. It was the most natural thing in the world to see Zettlein stand up to pitch; to see Jimmy Wood scouring around second base, and Treacy and Cuthbert in the out-field. So natural was it that the audience was impelled to give them another round of applause. And when they were called upon to lead off, the enthusiastic friends to make a home run. "Home run" was taken up by all the boys, but the encouraging call did not produce the desired effect. What could have been more life-like than to see Zettlein wending his clumsy way toward first base to find that his arrival at that important station had been anticipated some seconds by the ball. It was quite natural to see all this and to hear Jimmy Wood, once more in his position of Captain, calling out orders to his men on bases, that one unconsciously went back two years, unable to realize the lapse of time.

If anything were needed to add to the interest of the occasion, it was the announcement that Chicago was to have next season a nine of her own, worthy of her, and that it was to consist principally of that fine collection of skill and muscle which two years ago fought upon the diamond-field for the supremacy of Chicago in base ball, as her citizens are doing elsewhere for her ascendancy in everything else.

THE FIRST MAN TO BAT

on the Boston side was the famous George Wright, who once enjoyed the distinction of being the best general base-ball player in the world. He struck directly to Fulmer at short, which astonished that individual to such an extent that he perpetrated a muff by allowing the ball to bound between his symmetrical legs. Barnes, another noted player, was the next striker. He relinquished all claims to a run by going out on a high foul after having two strikes called on him. Spalding, the old Rockford pitcher, followed with a fly to the centre-fielder, which was unaccountably muffed by Treacy. Leonard, the left fielder of the original Red Stockings, sent a hot one to Wood at second, which was juggled for an instant, but dispatched to first in time to cut the striker off. An under-pitch by Zettlein allowed George Wright to reach the home plate, and a muff of an easy fly by Devlin at third gave White first, and let Spalding home. Devlin committed another error in juggling a ball knocked to him by O'Rourke, the next striker, and there is no telling where the errors would have stopped if Zettlein had not cut Addy off at first, and retired the Bostons with two runs, to which they were no way entitled. When Cuthbert picked up the willow on behalf of the Philadelphias there was loud and prolonged cheering, which brought ante-fire times to mind with startling vividness. The strike was a weak one, going no farther than the pitcher, and the striker took a seat. Wood's appearance at the plate with a bat in his hand was the signal for another complimentary hurra. As is customary with James when he is at peace with himself and everybody else, he made a safe hit, the ball going between the first and second basemen, and at a respectful distance from each. Malone, formerly catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, followed with a fair ball to right for one base. O'Rourke chased the bounding sphere, and, in his anxiety to cut Wood off at third base, whither he was tearing at the top of his speed, threw too high, and allowed him to run home, and Malone to reach third. Devlin struck to George Wright, who poked up the ball with unerring accuracy, and threw it home to stop Malone from getting there. The maneuver failed, the throw being wooked. Bechtel got around to second on a fine hit to left that Leonard should have fielded more rapidly than he did. Fulmer popped a safe fly into the short field, which brought Devlin and Bechtel home, amid loud applause. Treacy hit to second, and gained his base at the expense of Fulmer, who was out by Barnes and George Wright. Mack gave Schafer at third a chance to put him out, which was taken advantage of, but his throw to the man on first was muffed. The ball was returned from first to third in time to cut off Mack and end the inning, Treacy meanwhile scoring a run. Of the five runs made it cannot be said that one was actually earned, though a point might be stretched to make it appear so.

THE SECOND INNING.

The Bostons started off in the second inning with a man out, Schafer striking to Devlin, between whom and Mack, at first, a pretty exhibition of fielding occurred. Harry Wright met with better success, sending the ball over the short-stop's head for a base, and being carried still nearer home by another safe hit on the part of his brother. A two-baser to right by Barnes brought the two to the score, and then Spalding went out from short to first, and Leonard on a foul to Malone. The runs made were earned. The venerable Zettlein occasioned some good-humored remarks, concerning his batting and running qualifications, when he stood up for a ball, and fulfilled general expectation when he failed to reach first, going to an understanding between George Wright and O'Rourke. Cuthbert went out on a fly to Harry Wright, and Wood on a foul to Schafer, and the first blank of the game was an accomplished fact.

THE THIRD INNING.

The Bostons went to work well in the third inning, White being first to the bat and making a safe hit to centre. O'Rourke followed his example with another to left Addy went out on a fly to Bechtel, and then one of the two outstanding men was brought in by a clean two-base hit to the left fence by Schafer. While the ball was being passed around, the other got to third, and while Wood was disposing of Harry Wright's fly he came home. George Wright was flyed by Cuthbert. Two runs; one earned. The Philadelphias failed to impress anybody with their batting skill in the half of the inning which belonged to them, Malone's weak hit was fielded by Barnes to O'Rourke, and Devlin's easy fly was captured by Leonard. Bechtel sent a hissing grounder to George Wright, which was capitally fielded to first, where the throw was muffed. Fulmer's hit to Barnes was juggled, but was got in hand in time to retire the striker at first, when the out should have been the man running to second. This was the second blank, and the game began to grow exciting.

THE FOURTH INNING

resulted in the whitewashing of the Bostons, who opened out with a safe hit by Barnes. He was subsequently put out, however, owing to the watchfulness of Zettlein, who found him fooling around the base. Spalding reached first on a muff by Fulmer, and Leonard got his base on a similar error by Wood. White struck to Devlin, and Spalding was put out running from third. O'Rourke hit safely into the left, and there were three men on bases and Addy at the bat. A foul tip, which landed in Malone's hands, knocked his hopes of a home-run into a cocked-hat, which is a bad simile, but will answer all practical purposes. But three men went to bat on the Philadelphia side. The first was Treacy, who sent up a fair fly for O'Rourke to catch. The second was Mack, who made a safe hit, but was afterward foolish enough to run on a foul and get caught off his base. The third was the fleet-footed Zettlein, who was fielded out by George Wright and O'Rourke.

THE FIFTH INNING.

Schafer began the fifth inning with a safe hit between short and second, but, like Mack in the previous inning, he made a foul of Harry Wright's, and both were put out. George Wright was stopped by Fulmer and Mack. Again the Philadelphias sent but three men to bat. Cuthbert went out on a foul to White, Wood on a fly to Barnes, and Malone from Barnes to O'Rourke. The fielding of the ball in the latter instance was unusually skillful, Barnes catching it on the bound, in one hand, after a hot run, and getting it to the first baseman without stopping to recover his equilibrium.

IN THE SIXTH INNING

Barnes sent a fair foul to left for one base, and was again caught napping in the vicinity of the bag by the wily Zettlein. The victim tried to make the umpire believe that the boss pitcher balked, but owing to the unassisted character of the claim it was not allowed. Spalding was flyed by Wood, and Leonard by Mack. For the fifth time the Philadelphias were unable to score. Schafer and O'Rourke saved Devlin from muscular exertion. Bechtel was retired on a fly to Spalding. Fulmer made the ball strike inside the home-plate and bound out again for a safe hit. Treacy fouled out to White.

THE SEVENTH INNING.

The interest in the game deepened every moment, for the Bostons were but a run ahead, and the blanks thickened on the score-book. The seventh inning also resulted in a blank for them, though it was not Wood's fault that the ending was not different. White struck to him, and was allowed to get a base on a high throw. O'Rourke struck to Devlin, and between the latter and Wood White was cut out. White running to second. Addy was put out by Wood and Mack, and Schafer by Zettlein and Mack. In the latter instance, the ball went with such rapidity from the bat to the fielder's hands that it was absolutely invisible. The Philadelphias were treated to their sixth blank in this inning. Mack was put out from Schafer to O'Rourke through good old Zettlein's easy fly, and Cuthbert closed with a fine safe liner to centre for one base,—his first good hit in the game; but he was afterward put out at second on a bounding ball sent by Wood to George Wright.

THE EIGHTH INNING.

The Bostons increased their score in the eighth inning by one run, which they should not have been allowed to make. Harry Wright had been sent from short to first, his brother struck to Devlin. The ball was well stopped but thrown so poorly that it went into the crowd, and before it was returned George had reached third. A few seconds afterward Malone overthrew to third in attempting to put him out there while he was dancing around, and he ran home. Barnes went out from third to first. Spalding hit safely into the left field, and Leonard's bounder to third was juggled by Devlin, and a base was taken. White went out from Devlin to Mack. The Philadelphias went in to do something extraordinary, but they failed miserably, as the following record of the performance will show: Wood, safe hit. Malone, out on fly; ball returned to first before Wood could run back, and a double play resulted. Devlin, out to Spalding.

THE NINTH INNING.

The game now seemed to be a Boston victory, beyond a doubt, but in order to make it more binding four additional runs were deemed necessary in the last inning. They were made in the following manner, the batting being excellent: O'Rourke opened with a safe hit to centre; Addy followed him with a two-baser to left, and Schafer with a one-baser in the opposite direction; Harry Wright hit to Dewlin, and gained his base owing to a wild throw; George Wright hit safely for a base, but as he did not attend strictly to business, Cuthbert, Wood, and Mack formed a combination to kill him, and succeeded in the undertaking; Barnes went to first on a muff of Wood's, but was put out by a throw of Malone's while attempting to steal second; Spalding met his fate at the hands of Fulmer and Mack. The first player of this excitement was four runs, two of which were earned. The Philadelphias awoke to a sense of their uncomfortable situation, and endeavored to tie or at least come within a respectable distance of their opponents. Their first two batters were put out,—Bechtel on a long running catch by Barnes, which brought cheers from the audience, and Fulmer from third to first. It seemed as if they were destined to be blanked again, until Treacy made a two-base hit, and Mack, Zettlein, Cuthbert, and Wood one-base hits in rapid succession. This batting resulted in three runs, two of which were earned.

THE SCORE.

The game was now ended, the score standing at 11 to 8 in favor of the Bostons. The playing of either club was hardly up to its previous average, but this can be accounted for by the fact that they have traveled a great deal of late, and were not in the best condition. The score is as follows:

Bostons.	O.	R.	1B.	2B.	3B.	P.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	3	3	3	2	2	3	5
Barnes, 2 b.	5	0	2	1	0	2	4
Spalding, p.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Leonard, l. f.	2	1	2	2	1	0	1
White, c.	3	2	2	1	0	1	0
O'Rourke, 1 b.	5	2	2	2	1	14	0
Addy, r. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Schafer, 3 b.	5	1	2	2	2	1	0
H. Wright, c. f.	3	2	1	1	2	0	0
Total	37	11	18	11	7	21	14

Philadelphias.	O.	R.	1B.	2B.	3B.	P.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	4	0	0	2	2	1	0
Wood, 2 b.	3	1	2	3	2	6	3
Malone, c.	4	1	1	1	1	3	1
Devlin, 3 b.	4	1	1	1	0	1	3
Bechtel, r. f.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	3	0	0	2	0	2	3
Treacy, c. f.	2	2	1	2	2	0	1
Mack, 1 b.	3	2	2	2	2	13	0
Zettlein, p.	3	1	1	1	1	0	3
Total	27	8	14	15	11	26	17

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bostons	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4—11
Philadelphias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6—8

Runs Earned—Bostons, 6; Philadelphias, 2.
Errors on Which First Base Was Made—Bostons, 3; Philadelphias, 5.
Number Left on Bases—Bostons, 9; Philadelphias, 4.
Umpire—Joseph Simmons.
Time of Game—One hour and three-quarters.

THE NEW PROFESSIONAL CLUB.

The number of people who went out to see the match yesterday between the "Red" and "White" Stockings fully demonstrated that the people of Chicago have not lost their love for the "National Game," and that Chicago merits the reputation she has of being the greatest base-ball city in the country. But next year Chicago will have a club which she can well be proud of. The following gentlemen intend to bring the "champion pennant" of 1874 to Chicago: The most important and difficult position to fill is the manager's. There never has been but three A 1 managers of ball clubs in the country, viz: Mr. Joyce, who brought the old "Cincinnati Red Stockings" to the enviable position they occupied in 1869; Hicks Hayurst, who has been the mentor for the Athletics of Philadelphia from the Year 1; and last, but not least, Nicholas Young, of Washington, who will have charge of the destinies of the "Chicagos" next year. Nick, as he is generally called, is the best man in the country to note the peculiar fitness of players for certain positions, and their unfitness for others. Taking a number of disorganized nines in Washington composed of players generally considered second rate, he has trained and brought out a nine that defeated the Philadelphia White Stockings the other day very badly. Next to the manager in importance comes the Captain. Harry Wright and James Wood are the only two good Captains among professional ball-players. The others either lack judgment, are quick-tempered, or have some other disqualifications. James Wood, or as the boys say, "Jimmy," is to be Captain of the Chicagos. He will also guard the second base, a position in which he has no superiors and but one equal, viz.: Barnes. Jimmy is an old "Eckford" player, bag unting with Dickie Pearce, Creighton (who was the first swift pitcher), and Harry Wright. In 1870 -71 he was the Captain and second baseman of the "Old Whites." The catcher's position will be filled by Fergus Malone, Fergy is an old Philadelphia player, but first got his reputation in the Olympics of Washington. He is a fine catcher, assisting the pitcher a great deal by using his brains in his playing, or, as it is termed, "head work." Last year he played catcher, short stop, and first base for the Athletics, all of which positions he filled creditably, but his position unquestionably is behind the bat, where he now plays in the Philadelphias. George Zettlein is to pitch. While in the famous Atlantics of New York, in 1867-68 and '69 the "Charmer" acquired the reputation of being one of the swiftest, most accurate, and endearing pitchers in the country; but George did not use his head enough. He has improved wonderfully in that respect since he came under Jimmy Wood's tutelage. David W. Force, or "Little George Wright," as he used to be called in Washington, one of the few good short-stops in the country, is to fill that position in the coming nine. In the Olympic nine of Washington he did most excellent service. Then he went to Troy to play in the Haymakers. On the breaking up of that nine Nick Young persuaded him to go to Baltimore, where he now is. He plays third base in the Baltimores, but he is not tall enough to play a base, and should play short. James A. Devlin, of the present White Stockings, will play first base. He is comparatively unknown outside of Philadelphia, where he has long enjoyed a reputation as one of the best players of the country, being a member of the amateur Olympics.

We have spoken of the second baseman, "Jimmy" Wood. We now come to third base, a most difficult position to fill well, and Levi Meyerle has played it as well as it can be played. He is also a very useful man, being able to play *any* position creditably. He, too, is an old Philadelphian. He came into notice in the Athletics, where he has caught, pitched, and played almost every other position. He is not one of your variable players, who has good and bad days. He is always good.

Left field will be attended to by Edgar E. Cuthbert, better known to Chicagoans as "Cuthy." He is the best fielder in the country. A sure catch, swift runner, and a wonderfully accurate, strong thrower. We all remember that "Cuthy" made the winning run in the memorable game in Cincinnati, when the "Whites" first conqured the then thought invincible "Red Stockings." Ned is an old "Athletic" player, who played in Chicago in 1870-71, and last year played with the Athletics, whom he left to join the "Philadelphias."

If "Cuthy" has an equal in fielding it is Frederick S. Treacy, who will be the invincible in centre-field next year. Fred first became noted in the Eckford Club, which he left to come to Chicago and play in the Whites. Last year he played in the Athletics, but, with "Cuthy," he went over to the Philadelphias.

John Glenn is to play right-field next year in the Chicagos. He is a Rochester player, who gained prominence in the Excelsiors of that place, the club that beat the Athletics on their first annual tour. In the Olympics, of Washington, John played field and first base, both of which positions he plays finely. This year Nick Young has him in Washington.

The substitutes will be Pinkham, the famous left-handed pitcher of the old Eckfords and White Stockings, and Hines, a rising young Washington player, who plays in Nick Young's nine.

We have only mentioned the fielding abilities of the new nine, because that is the most important, it being clearly proven that, forming a nine only looking to their capabilities as batsmen, is a false doctrine, but to unite fielding and batting skill in a nine is the great desideratum, and that the new nine will have. Wood, Meyerle, Force, Cuthbert, and Treacy are among the best batters in the country, and the others are very little, if any, inferior.

THE GAMES AT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Base Ball—Mutuals, 12; Atlantics, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Base ball: Athletics, 14; Washingtons, nothing.

THE TURF.

THE UTICA RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The third day's races on the programme of the Utica Park Association were trotted to-day. The weather continued to be unfavorable, with showers all through the afternoon.

THE 2:24 RACE

was won by Gloster in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2-22¾, and 2:26½. He sold favorite at odds of three to one against the field, and the only question was as to the second horse in the race. Major Allen was backed at even money against the field before the start, and after the first trial Susie had the call. Neither won, as Hotspur finished next to Gloster in the second and third heats, and thus got second money. Susie third, J. G. Brown fourth.

THE 2:30 RACE,

for a purse of $2,000, was more exciting, for the reason that Castle Boy was the favorite at 100 to 70 against the field. St. James, who beat Castle Boy at Buffalo, was victorious again, winning the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:25¾, and 2:30. Brother Jonathan, who was second in each heat, got second money, Castle Boy third, and Lady Banker fourth.

POSTPONED.

The free-for-all, the 2:30, and the 5-year old races are put over until Monday. It is not likely that Clementine will start in the 2:38 race, as she is entered for a race on Tuesday, and, with Chicago Boy and Bay Henry, will have to be shipped on Sunday night.

SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries of to-day's races:

UTICA PARK, Aug. 16.—Purse, $2,000; for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,000 to first, $1,500 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	1	1	1
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	2	2	2
M. Boden's b. g. Castle Boy	3	4	3
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	5	3	4
Dan Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom	4	5	5
J. Parsons's br. s. Manhattan	dr.		
Dan Mace's gr. s. Pisto	dr.		
J. K. Leavitt's ch. g. Star of Philadelphia	dr.		
W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	dr.		
Ben Mace's b. s. Ben Flagler	dr.		

Time—2:25¾; 2:25¾; 2:30.

Same day, purse $6,000, for horses that never beat 2:24; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	1	1	1
Budd Dobbs' b. g. Hotspur	5	2	2
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie	2	3	3
Lalor, Lovell br. g. J. G. Brown	3	5	6
G. N. Ferguson's br. g. Crown Prince	4	4	5
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Ben Flagler	6	6	7
Dan Mace's ch. g. Major Allen	7	7	4
M. Boden's br. g. Triumph	dr.		
A. Brown's b. f. Darby	dr.		
W. H. Crawford's b. g. J. W. Conley	dr.		
Graves & Loomis' br. g. Chicago	dr.		

Time—2:24; 2:23¾; 2:25¾.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at the last day of the meeting is large, and the track is in good condition.

The first race was for a purse of $500, 1¼ mile free handicap for all ages. The following horses started: Joe Daniels, Sue Rider, Holton, Gorlitz, Moore's Minnie M. (late Minnie W.), Sunrise and Connor's Leamington Colt. In the pools 10-day Minnie M. was the favorite, bringing 350 to 150 for Holton, who won by five lengths, Minnie coming in second, and Joe Daniels third. Time, 2:02¼.

The second race was for a purse of $3,000, four-mile heats, for all ages, $2,500 to winner, $300 to the second, entrance money and $50 to the third. The following started: Bessie Lee, Arizona, Hubbard, and Oilsy. Hubbard was the favorite at 3 to 1 against the field, and soon after the start took the lead from Bessie Lee and kept it till entering on the home stretch on the last mile, when she was joined by Arizona, and an exciting finish took place, Arizona winning the first heat by a length, Hubbard coming in second, and Bessie Lee and Oilsy distanced. Time, 7:54½.

The result of the first heat made Arizona the favorite at 6 to 1. Hubbard took the lead at the start on the second heat, but soon surrendered it to Arizona, who kept it to the finish, actually running away from Hubbard on the last mile. Time, 8:28¾.

In the third race for $500, mile and three-quarters, for all ages, Boss Tweed, Wanderer, and Business started. Business won by three lengths, Boss Tweed second, and Wanderer bad third. Time, 3:12½.

The fourth race was a steeple chase, free handicap, for all ages, about three miles, $500 to first horse, $200 to second, $100 to third. Blind Tom, Trade Wind, Viley, and Notary Public started, Blind Tom won; Trade Wind second, Notary Public third. Time, 5:49. Notary Public fell, but his jockey remounted and took him over the course for the third. Viley refused leaps and retired.

WRESTLING.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 16.—A wrestling match between Homer Lane, of New York, and William S. Kennedy, of this city, for $1,000 and middle-weight championship, resulted in a victory for Kennedy. He won the first and third falls. The same parties have arranged another match for $500.

AQUATIC.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Joseph C. Cloud, the Philadelphia oarsman, arrived here, on his way to New Orleans, at 4 this evening.

INDIGNANT PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Protest Against the Rock Island Railroad Track on Clark Street, Between Twelfth and Twenty-second Streets—The Mayor and the Council to Be Memorialized.

A meeting of citizens owning property along Clark street, between Twelfth and Twenty-second, was held yesterday evening, at St. John's School, corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, for the purpose of considering means whereby the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad could be compelled to remove their track from Clark street.

Mr. B. Mayer called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Johnson as Chairman of the meeting. Being unanimously elected, he proceeded to state the object of the meeting, and called upon the Committee on drawing up a memorial to the Common Council to read it, if it was ready. Mr. George Norris read the memorial to the meeting. The memorial sets forth that Clark street is the only street west of State that passes the bend of the river, and is the natural route for the travel of thirty or forty thousand of the inhabitants of the southwestern part of the city. By reason of the railroad running steam cars in the street south of Twelfth street, the travel and the traffic is almost entirely driven away. The property-owners purchased their grounds with the full right to use the street as a thoroughfare and for business purposes, which right they had been deprived of without their consent and without compensation for their loss. No public necessity now existed, if any ever did, for the Company running their trains through that thoroughfare. The Company had the title to the lots eighty feet west of Clark street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-first streets, with sufficient room for sidetracks, which title and right of way was acquired with the express understanding that they would remove their track from Clark street and between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, as they owned all the property between Clark street and the river. They therefore urged the Council not to allow the Company to longer use Clark street, and that they be required to remove their tracks without delay. The amount of injury done by the tracks on the street was very great. None of the property from Twelfth street to Twenty-fourth street is worth more than one-third what it would be but for the tracks, and from VanBuren to Washington it would not bring three-fourths of its value. The value of the property in the sections named, it was thought, will be fully restored when the track was removed. As nothing short of unavoidable necessity justified the taking or injuring of private property for public use, they asked and expected relief in some shape. The Company was abundantly able to pay a reasonable value for property for its own use and should not ask the city or citizens for charity. While thus using the people's property, they were leasing part of their own to other parties, deriving therefrom considerable revenue. It was unjust to rank this road with others owning no property or right of way on the city's own land. Not only did the road on Clark street damage property and drive away trade, but it also endangered life, and accidents were frequent. The owners of property along the street, after the Company had agreed to remove the track, expended nearly $60,000 for filling and grading, etc., and in erecting valuable buildings. The road had taken immediate possession of the street, and held it almost exclusively, to the great depreciation of property, travel, and business thereon. The Company had not even been compelled to build sidewalks and area-walls along their own property, but through favoritism or laxity of duty by some of the city officials had been saved the expense of so doing, much to the detriment of the travel on the street.

The memorial was adop

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Effect of Its Abolition in the Public Schools.

Children Can Be Managed Successfully Without the Use of the Rod.

Interesting Facts and Figures Bearing on the Subject.

In view of the recent report of Mr. Pickard on the result of a year's experience in running the public schools, of which he is Superintendent, without resorting to corporal punishment, and the interest which is generally taken in the subject, the following facts and figures in connection with this "new departure" have been obtained from the official records and other sources:

At the beginning of the school-year that has just closed the Superintendent went before the Chicago Teachers' Institute, comprising more than 600 teachers, and told them he wished them to see what could be done during the year without corporal punishment. Most of the teachers took hold of the matter readily, for it was optional with them all to carry on the discipline of their classes with or without its use, there being no rule forbidding it. A few expressed regret at the step, and predicted failure. At this first meeting many teachers anxiously inquired what they should do with lazy and disobedient pupils. The Superintendent replied by simply telling them what they must not do. They must not keep pupils after school-hours; must not deprive them of their recess; must not make them the subjects of ridicule before their mates; must not use any means that will tend to irritate or annoy the children. The teachers generally wondered what they *could* do with disorderly pupils. But they were simply informed that the old ways were to be abandoned, and it was left with the teachers themselves to find methods of preserving good order without the use of any of the old-time punishments. The teachers went to work upon the new platform, with 30,000 children on their hands, and with nothing in the shape of a weapon of defense except the simple power of writing a note of suspension and sending an ungovernable child to the Superintendent. But this power some of the teachers began to use very freely. Those teachers, especially, who believed in the "relic of barbarism," and had no confidence in the success of the experiment, sent their refractory pupils to the Superintendent for the slightest offense. One school, which suspended only a single pupil the year before, suspended forty-seven during the anti-corporal punishment year; another increased its annual suspensions from one to fourteen. In some schools, however, there was an actual decrease of suspensions as compared with the preceding year. The total number of suspensions for the entire year was 611, against 217 for the preceding year, when suspension was supplemented with corporal punishment.

At the commencement of the year nothing was said to the pupils about the new policy; but it soon dawned upon them that corporal punishment was "played out," and the intractable people began to test the suspension rule pretty generally, as is apparent from the suspensions. In September, the first month of the year, there were 25; October, 90; November, 92; December, 50; January, 80; February, 90; March, 80; while in May and June, the last months of the year, the suspensions fell to 35, and finally, to 20,—a smaller number than for the antecedent years, when corporal punishment was in vogue. The battle was fought and won during the winter months by the teachers, the Superintendent, and the patrons of the school, combined.

The rule of working has been about as followed. When a pupil became persistently wayward and disobedient, the parents or guardians were sent for by the teacher. If they did not come, the child was suspended; if they did, the offenses of the pupil were rehearsed in the presence of the child, and the alternative announced of reform or suspension. Frequently, of such interviews, the parents would say, "Why didn't you punish my child, and settle the matter in school, and not bother me with the case?" The invariable answer was, "That is not our business; we are here to teach and not to punish your children." Usually, after such interviews, there was visible reform on the part of the pupil. But, if no reform followed, the child was suspended, and was not restored by the Superintendent until he had an interview with the parents; and then, in bad cases, was only restored on trial, the teacher to report his conduct to headquarters after the expiration of a week. In this way most of those who were restored became good and orderly pupils. On this subject the Superintendent at the last meeting of the Board of Education reported:

> My attention has been called to the character of offenses against good order in the school-room and which lead to suspension. In the classification of the name it has been found that 55 per cent are the result of continued thoughtlessness without willful neglect. About 55 per cent are the result of a settled purpose to disobey, and to set up the pupil's will against the will of the teacher; 60 per cent are the result of the result of unrestrained passion, malicious spirit, or corrupt sentiment. Not far from 35 per cent of those suspended, the majority of whom came under the last two classes of offenses, are habitual heedless persons, only intent upon drawing her salary, and who has hitherto had the short-out of the ruler to administer discipline with, is sure to drop out of our schools altogether. This thoughtfulness is already seen in decidedly improved methods of instruction, which is apparent to the statistician from the fact that the promotions from grade to grade the past year have been 34 per cent above the promotions for the last year when corporal punishment was in use.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

Reward Sent from Chicago to the Heroes of the Atlantic Disaster.—Letter from the Rev. Mr. Ancient.

Soon after the disaster to the steamship Atlantic, by which so many passengers were lost, some gentlemen in Chicago quietly raised a subscription to present a testimonial to the men who distinguished themselves in the hour of peril, and, by their heroic conduct, saved a large number of lives.

The Liverpool *Shipping and Commercial Express* of July 31 contained the following:

> Mr. Cornelius S. Brady, the heroic Third Officer, and Messrs. Fourth Officer, Fourth Officer, Quartermaster, Speakman and Owens, who so nobly distinguished themselves in their efforts to rescue passengers and crew of the steamship Atlantic, have just received from a committee of the leading citizens of Chicago a gratifying tribute to their personal bravery and devotion to duty. The presentation takes the form of a costly gold watch, the value of which varies according to the rank and position of each, and is of the most expensively jeweled and chased American watch, being double cased. It is accompanied by a suitable inscription and letter from the committee. The inscription inside the case-work is as follows: "Presented to ——, by the citizens of Chicago, in appreciation of his heroic conduct in saving passengers from the steamer Atlantic, April 1, 1873."
>
> The letter accompanying the presentation explains that it is made in simple recognition of bravery, and it is independent of any action taken by those who were actually rescued or had relatives rescued.

The testimonial Committee was comprised Messrs. H. F. Jennison, Fred S. Pike, Augustus Johnson, and Franz Henckel.

In the distribution of rewards the gallant clergyman, the Rev. J. W. Ancient, was not forgotten. The following letter tells the story:

> TRINITY RECTORY, Aug. 19, 1873.
>
> *To H. F. Jennison, and other Members of the Chicago Relief Committee:*
>
> DEAR SIRS: I am in receipt of the very handsome and valuable present which you, as representatives of the citizens of Chicago, were pleased to forward through the agents of the White Star Line. May I ask you to convey my sincere thanks to those kind friends who contributed toward it? I shall wear the article at once so handsome and so useful. I shall ever owe a debt of gratitude to the people of the United States, whose appreciation of my service of simple duty has been manifested by such unbounded kindness.
>
> As you will probably soon hear from the recipients of the other presents, I need only say I never performed a more pleasing duty than when I handed over to the persons mentioned in your letter the parcels addressed to them.
>
> The money kindly placed at my disposal is being given to those who did all in their power to assist the passengers and crew, but whose names have not come before the public.
>
> Again thanking you and those you represent, I am, dear sir, yours truly, W. J. ANCIENT.

THE KNAPP CASE—A STATEMENT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I beg leave to ask the favor of a brief space in your columns for the publication of a vindication of my conduct and character; both of which have been falsely assailed in a communication published in the Chicago *Times*. The *Times* should have been the proper medium for my vindication; but the publisher seems to think he can publish any sort of libel with impunity, and that he is under no obligation to even make an attempt to wards righting the wrongs he assists in inflicting on persons whose rights of character, reputation, and good name are as sacred as his own, to say the least.

My statement shall be brief. It would trespass too much on your space to notice every false statement in the *Times'* letter. Nor is it necessary. I have commenced a proceeding which will give the publisher of that paper an opportunity of either proving the truth of the libel or of responding in such damages as a Court and jury shall consider just.

In the Superior Court of this county I recently obtained a judgment against W. H. Knapp. The Chicago *Times* saw fit to notice the proceeding in its peculiar way. And yesterday the *Times* contained a grossly-false and malicious libel upon me, over the signature "W. H. Knapp," and dated "Oxford, Sumner County, Kan., Aug. 4, 1873."

In Knapp's letter in the *Times* he departs from the truth, directly and indirectly, by allusion, by innuendo, by insinuation, and in every way. He intimates that I attempted to cheat Mr. A. D. Titsworth by selling goods mortgaged to him, while he was absent in New York, and charges that "Mr. T. returned, fortunately, just in time to attach the money and save the debt." And then he adds, "Not one cent ever came to me." No one charges that he ever did get a cent of that money. It belonged to Mr. Titsworth, and he received it without "attaching," or any other compulsory proceeding. It was my money Knapp was after and got, and it was for that the Court gave me judgment against him.

Before I knew who or what Knapp was—that is, before I knew he was a person not to be trusted, an ex-convict—I agreed to go with him to hear Nilsson sing at the Opera-House. But I declined going because he desired to take in company with me a person whose acquaintance I did not desire to make.

There is some truth in his statement about the assault, but only a little. It is true I did assault him. I whipped him, and without the help of my son, then a boy of 13 years. I have never felt like boasting about it. He threatened to have me and my son arrested and sent to prison unless I would give him up certain notes I then held, and give him a bill of sale of my furniture and household goods, $300 in cash (an amount he knew I then had pened to have), and a full receipt and release from all demands. That was his modest offer, with which, if I did not comply, he said he would send me and my son to the Penitentiary. I was terribly frightened; but I did not think it possible that his threats could be carried out; and so I refused. He then swore out a warrant against me and my son, charging us with assault with intent to kill. At the hearing before Justice Banyon, my son was immediately discharged, the falsity of the charge against him being at once made apparent; and, although I understood that I was fined, I was informed soon after that the fine was reduced, the Justice being satisfied, from Knapp's own testimony, that, although I was guilty of an assault, the circumstances of the case were such that justice did not require a severe penalty. The result was a sore disappointment to Knapp.

It would not do any good, and I do not deem it necessary to refute, certatim, Knapp's "issues of falsehoods" respecting the appropriation of the proceeds of my stock of millinery which I entrusted to him to sell for me; but the statement that I "swore on the trial" in the suit against him and his partner, on their notes, is so wicked as to be surprising. The fact is, there was no trial, and no swearing at all in the case. It was not reached for trial before the fire; and soon after the fire Mr. Vowell paid me the $534 note, and I never had the case reinstated; and consequently it never was dismissed.

The closing paragraph of Knapp's communication is, perhaps more than any other, characteristically false. He wishes the public to believe that I waited "nearly three years," till the fire had "destroyed all record," till his "wife's earnings were scattered," and "he" absent, and "no chance to defend," to "swear myself into court again," &c.

Now, the truth is,—and this is matter of record not destroyed,—I commenced suit against Knapp by capias issued out of the Superior Court in March, 1871. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $4,000. He lay in jail some two or three days, when he succeeded in getting bail, and was liberated. He filed affidavits and made an effort to have the bail discharged, but it was not discharged. He tried to have it reduced, but it was not reduced. The case was on the calendar for trial when the fire of October came, and all the records and papers in court were destroyed. In due time the case was reinstated, and Messrs. Bonney, Fay & Griggs, Knapp's attorneys, obtained sixty days to plead. They obtained an order on me to file security for costs, which I complied with. They demurred to my declaration. The demurrer was overruled. They were ruled to plead, and then filed a plea. The case was at issue and on the September calendar (1872) for trial, when, on the 19th of September, 1872, it was continued on the defendant's motion, based upon his own and other affidavits, and the certificate of a physician that he was then sick at Oxford, Sumner County, Kan. Since then, the case has been noticed for trial on every trial-calendar of the Superior Court down to the term when it was reached and tried and judgment rendered. Knapp was not personally present at the trial. He was represented by attorneys however.

I append hereto, as postscripts, the statements of several of those persons who have kindly certified to the truth of matters within their knowledge, and thus most effectually placed the brand of falsehood upon Knapp.

MARIA E. MILLS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1873.

According to my best recollection of the matter to which Mrs. Mills refers in the above communication, her statement therein of the facts in relation thereto is substantially correct. (Signed) A. H. BANTON, Police Justice.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1873.

In the spring of 1871 Mrs. Mills left at our establishment a quantity of goods, with directions to sell them at auction and pay over the proceeds to Mr. Titsworth. The goods were sold, and the proceeds paid over as directed, without any writs or legal proceeding whatever. (Signed) WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

I fully corroborate all Mr. Butters says in reference to the manner in which payment was made to me. (Signed) A. D. TITSWORTH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1873.

With respect to the statement in the above communication of Mrs. Mills, as to W. H. Knapp's being a convict in the State's Prison at Rochester, New York, I would state that such was the fact. He was a convict there in 1864 and 1865, to my knowledge.

(Signed) M. L. DURFEE,
Late Matron Rochester State's Prison.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Increase of the Detective Force—Regulations Regarding Uniforms—Officers Can Hereafter Go to Church Once a Fortnight.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday, President Cleveland being in the chair and Commissioners Wright and Sheridan on hand.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the rules and regulations recently passed by the Board for the government of persons vested with police powers for the benefit of private individuals, be amended so as to provide that such special policemen shall be known and denominated "Police Watchmen," and that the official badge of authority for all police watchmen shall be the patrolman's star of the Chicago City police force, and that said star shall have marked on the face the words "Police Watchman, Chicago," and shall be numbered from one upward.

A petition was received from patrolmen who act as detectives, asking for detectives' pay. An order was made providing for selecting eight men from the several precincts to do detective duty at an increase of $200 per annum, the amount to be paid out of the Secret-Service Fund.

Superintendent Washburn sent in a communication with the following recommendations, which were adopted:

That Section 9, General Order No. 11, series of 1872, be so amended as to require the Sergeants to wear the same hat and cord that is worn by the General Superintendent and Captains all the year.

That Section 19, same order, be so amended that blouses may be made with the pocket on each inside breast.

That Section 22 be so amended as to permit the pantaloons worn in summer to be made from either the material prescribed for winter or summer wear.

That Section 31, same order, be so amended as to require roundsmen and patrolmen to wear the same club as prescribed for Captains and Sergeants, except no cord or tassel shall be worn.

That Section 35, same order, be so amended as to prescribe that the star for the roundsman shall be the same as for the patrolmen, except that the inscription shall be "Chicago Police Roundsman."

That Section be so amended as to authorize Captains and Sergeants to place men in citizens' dress for detective purposes whenever it may be necessary; and so as to permit any member of the force to lay aside the uniform and all insignia of office when attending religious services or a funeral.

That the commanding officers of precincts be instructed to make such a disposition of their respective forces that they will enable the men to attend their respective places of worship at least once on every alternate Sunday.

The Board adjourned.

PERSONAL.

H. T. Higgins, of England, is at the Pacific.

W. Cunningham, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

Charles J. O'Kell, of Liverpool, Mass., is at the Clifton.

A. C. Boyd, of Worcester, Mass., is at the Clifton.

Judge C. H. Krum, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria, is at the Pacific.

Henry Conbrough, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. Kemper, of Dayton, Ohio, is at the Briggs.

The Hon. D. C. Baldwin, of New York, is at the Briggs.

The Hon. J. L. Harris, of New Orleans, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. W. M. Consaut, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

M. Anney, of Paris, was at the West Side Briggs yesterday.

Col. J. E. Wallace, of Washington, is at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. M. P. Hanson and family, of Milwaukee, are at the Sherman.

Mr. Chadwick, of the Pacific, has been deputized as a policeman.

The Hon. J. R. Straighan, of Fort Wayne, is at the West Side Briggs.

W. H. Hurd, proprietor of Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Theodore Swickoff, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. James M. Wilson, member of Congress from DesMoines, is at the Pacific.

B. F. Lynch, New Orleans, agent for Miss Marian Mordaunt, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. J. W. Smith, Warden of the State Penitentiary, Joliet, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Mr. J. H. Jones, the genial and accomplished agent of the Associated Press in this city, leaves for Griggsville this evening to attend the golden wedding of his parents.

Col. George W. Ordway, formerly well known as a resident of Chicago, has returned and permanently located himself here.

The following are at the Clifton House: O. H. Queal, New York; R. McCauley and J. M. Curtiss, Detroit; C. P. Lindsey, New York; N. C. Hinsdale and T. J. Koreney, Philadelphia.

Edward P. Champlin, Deputy Collector of New Orleans, accompanied by Mr. Whittaker, of the Customs-service in that place, passed through Chicago on Friday en route to Long Branch.

H. K. Barnes, Boston; C. Johnson and wife, New York; J. Simmons, Cleveland; S. W. Brown, Philadelphia; W. Trimble, Keokuk; J. N. Barr, Nashua, N. H.; W. West and wife, Aurora, are at the Briggs.

A. F. Clark, Boston; Edward Kenney, New York; George P. Goodwin, Milwaukee; Jno. H. Garth, Hannibal, Mo.; V. Palmer, Cincinnati; S. D. Locke, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; F. Albitz, Pittsburgh; G. M. Taylor, Boston, Mass.; M. D. Wilbur, Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; D. J. Martin, New York; M. J. Wheaton, Memphis; F. T. Hinds, St. Louis; O. H. Hall, Jacksonville; J. M. Beckerman, Providence, R. I.; and J. E. Atwood, New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, are at the West Side Briggs.

The following are at the Sherman: H. C. Prindell, Louisville; N. M. Harris, St. Louis; J. F. Hines, New York; Henry Campbell, Milwaukee; W. E. Hall, New Orleans; Dr. P. W. Camaughean, New Orleans; W. T. Deason, Jackson, Miss.

Paul Bernay, Boston; J. D. Blake, Rochester, Minn.; F. Blanckensee, New York; E. W. Stanton, Cleveland, O.; J. M. Evans, Memphis, Tenn.; Chas. R. Pease, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Price, Detroit, Mich.; and J. A. Nunn, Burlington, Iowa, are at Anderson's.

Mrs. Julia Meston, a vocalist of some fame in Boston, is in the city, and, it is rumored, will be engaged to sing in the Church of the Messiah. This evening there will be a sacred concert at Mr. Sawyer's, No. 854 Wabash avenue, when she will exhibit her powers.

The following persons with others have been engaged in the Conservatory of Music, in the Woman's College of the Northwestern University: Hans Balatka, James Gill, from the Leipsic Conservatory; S. G. Pratt, from the Berlin Conservatory; Louis Falk, organist; Oscar Mayo, Director; Anna Lewis, and Ada B. Latham.

W. Woodward, San Francisco; J. F. Tobdell, New York; E. H. Mann, Boston; P. Plaine, St. Louis; T. M. Smith, Baltimore; W. Knight, St. Paul; J. P. McNamara, Cincinnati; G. M. Bollins, Detroit; C. D. Foot, Cleveland; B. L. McDougall, Montreal; D. E. Dallam, Philadelphia; W. K. Little, Galveston, Texas; A. Andrews, Toledo; Fred Weld, Racine, are at the Pacific.

Mrs. Church, the partner of Mrs. Rayne in the conduct of the Chicago *Ladies' Magazine*, has gone to Wisconsin for the purpose of establishing agencies for the magazine in that State. This magazine, which has already become a favorite here, and is one of the best as well as the handsomest of its kind in this country, deserves to have a wide circulation through the Northwest. Mrs. Church is a lady of energy and genuine business enterprise, and we take pleasure in commending both herself and her handsome magazine to our readers in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

CITY IN BRIEF.

There was a false alarm sounded from Box 268 at ten minutes past 8 last night.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company have nearly completed their new branch road from Washington Heights to South Chicago.

The picnic of All Saints' Church will occur on Wednesday next at River Forest. The train will leave the Wells street depot at 9:15, and stop at Park Station.

The congregation of Grace Church will give a grand picnic at Riverside on Aug. 28. Music will be on the ground, and there will probably be a dance in the evening.

The revenue-cutters Haze and Search, now in port, have been engaged in making their summer-tour of the lighthouses in this district, under command of Commodore Murray.

The Board of Library Directors were to have held a meeting yesterday, but were unable to secure a quorum, the only persons present being Messrs. Rosenthal, Cheal, and Woodard.

A special meeting of the Illinois State and Cook County Woman's Suffrage Associations will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Bunker, No. 1296 Wabash avenue, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon.

The first of a series of "library socialibus" will be given by the Union Catholic Library Association on Wednesday evening, and repeated during the remainder of the season on the evenings of the second Friday of each month.

Leonard Casconelli, proprietor of a beer and whisky shop on Archer avenue, having failed to pay his special tax, was up before Judge Hoyne yesterday, and the Judge held him in $800 bail to go before the Grand Jury.

The depository for check and proprietary stamps has been changed to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Arcade Building, Room 30, entrance 161 LaSalle-st., where they can be obtained in quantities to suit purchasers.

There will be a special meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, in the Superior of the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, on Monday evening. The discussion of "Cholera" will be continued.

The Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will give a basket picnic at Wildwood on Friday next. Invited participants will be at the Twenty-second street depot by 8 o'clock Friday morning. Provisions are to be sent to the Asylum at any time before 9 o'clock Thursday night.

A lady from California will deliver a brief address this evening at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, upon Hebrew Poetry, with some lyric translations from Hebrew poets. Free seats and all invited.

The Art Committee of the Exposition would like to place on exhibition the designs submitted by the architects for our new City Hall. Architects desirous of having their plans exhibited will notify the Secretary, John F. Reynolds, No. 87 Washington street, immediately.

There will be a public temperance meeting in the hall on Harrison street, near Halsted, under the direction of the Erin's Hope Temperance Society, next Sunday evening, when an address will be delivered by the Hon. J. L. Morrison. The public are cordially invited.

There will be a meeting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the different military organizations of this city at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, this afternoon, for the purpose of electing field officers on the occasion of the Mulligan Monument Association picnic, on Aug. 26.

A correspondent plaintively inquires what remedy can be suggested for the intolerable stench emanating nightly from the offal burning nuisance on and around the Stock Yards. He adds that the Northwestern Fertilizing Company formerly received all the censure. He thinks an investigation would show that the there are many of these fearful nuisances in that neighborhood.

On Thursday last a boy named Frank Donohue, 6 years of age, while playing in the street in front of his parents residence on Walsh street, two doors from Paulina, was run over by a horse and wagon belonging to Spooner & Co., driven by one John Grosebeister, one of the wheels passing over the child's abdomen. Notwithstanding the severe internal injuries, the child lingered until between 12 and 1 o'clock next day. An inquest was held on the body and an open verdict returned, stating the facts in the case.

The new German non-sectarian cemetery, "Walsheim," formerly "Haas' Park," will be dedicated and consecrated to-day, amid imposing ceremonies. Over thirty different societies and many private citizens will take part. They will start in a procession from the corner of LaSalle and Washington streets at 9 o'clock this morning, and march to the Northwestern Railroad depot. The ceremonies at the new cemetery will begin at 12 o'clock m. Mr. Francis Lackner will be the orator of the day.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the United Presbyterian Church, corner Monroe and Paulina streets, of all those in favor of the organization and establishment of a new Baptist Church to supply the wants of that part of the West Division bounded by Ashland avenue on the east and Madison street on the north. All West Side Baptists are invited to attend this meeting, more especially those who are willing to unite and labor with such organization, if established.

Another kerosene accident is reported. The fire for which the alarm sounded yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock was caused by Mrs. Ella McKenny, of 147 Hastings street, attempting to hasten the lighting of a fire by pouring upon some smouldering embers the contents of a kerosene can. The stereotyped consequences followed. The clothes of Mrs. McKenny and her four-year old daughter were instantly in flames, and before assistance arrived the woman was fatally and the child very seriously burned. The unfortunate woman is only 26 years of age, and is the mother of four children. The fire did not amount to much, outside of the above consequences, and the efforts of the firemen were not required on their arrival.

A New Trade Journal.

The Chicago *Weekly Hardware and Iron List*, a pocket pamphlet of 120 pages, devoted exclusively to the hardware and iron interests of Chicago, and published by Ang. C. Schooley, No. 189 South Clark street, makes its first appearance on Saturday. Mr. Schooley is widely known among merchants as the publisher and proprietor of the *Dry Goods Price List* and the *Grocery and Drug Price List*, which are similar in form to the *Hardware and Iron List*, and have long been deemed indispensable to dealers in these respective branches of trade. The *Hardware and Iron List* can hardly become less popular as a reference book, as it is gotten up in a manner which cannot fail to render it equally useful to every hardware man in the city. It contains the whole range of shelf hardware, with lists and discounts in connection, and the whole catalogue of heavy hardware, including iron, steel, tools, and machines, wagon and carriage hardware, and wood materials, malleable iron castings, and other lines, all based in tabular form, with discounts in connection. We believe there is no iron paper in the United States that publishes all the lists with discounts appended, as does the *Hardware and Iron List*. The contents are arranged in alphabetical order, and indexed; and the pamphlet is embellished with a handsome title-page, and neatly bound. The hardware trade of Chicago is to be congratulated on the advent of its "own organ."

Humboldt Park.

This is the name given by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to its first station beyond Western avenue, and here, it is the expressed purpose of this road, by furnishing train facilities, to build up a local population. The location is one which will certainly favor this end. A handsome depot building has been constructed near the intersection of Division street with Grand and Central Park avenues, where may be found the highest ground between the lake shore and the Desplaines River. Grand avenue, which it is proposed to widen to 120 feet, is already under contract to be paved, and thus a continuous paved drive will extend to this point from the centre of the city—a distance, in a direct line, of three miles. The private enterprise, the water from which is of exceptional purity. Considerable tracts of land are held for future subdivision by such parties as the Hon. William B. Ogden, Judge Drummond, and others, while many of the choicest property has been subdivided, and is already attracting the attention of buyers, owing to the moderate prices asked for lots and their nearness to the centre of business.

In the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE is a notice of a forthcoming auction sale of lots in one of these subdivisions. Lots near a convenient depot are always in demand. Humboldt Park, with its beauties, improvements, supplied with pure water free of cost, and on a paved avenue leading into the heart of the city, should sell readily at from $400 to $600 a lot. It is said to be provided a large attendance at a public sale where such attractions are offered. A free train will start from Madison street bridge depot at 2 o'clock on day of sale, thus affording a pleasant ride to those desiring to see the improvements in this direction.

Julius Bauer & Co.

With all her jealousy of the Phœnix City of the Lakes, St. Louis is constrained to stand on the corner of State and Monroe streets and admit that in the colossal structure known as Potter Palmer's Hotel any feat of hers is utterly eclipsed. The building is one which will stand a monument of Chicago enterprise. Happily the merchant who has raised a store in that pyramid will be first to do his part in filling it with goods in Chicago. The name of Julius Bauer & Co., music dealers, will always be remembered as that of the first business house which took up its quarters in that building. They have removed from the Palmer House emporium stock of Knabe and other pianos, together with their entire assortment of musical instruments and musical merchandise. They could not have selected a better place for their elegant business, nor could Mr. Palmer have found better tenants. The store is so conveniently situated as to be reached easily from any point in the city.

Dermatology.

The *Hosea Journal*, of New York, edited by Morris, Pallitya & Co., is recognized as an authority in this country in matters that appertain to culture and fashionable intelligence. From its columns of July 30 is taken the following notice of Dr. R.C. Perry, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark street: "Since the fire, the great city of the West has been doing well, and needs little aid in a financial way, from outsiders. Dr. Perry, the noted dermatologist, of this city, seems to think, however, that the hair and scalp of her citizens need aid, and has established herself in Chicago, intending for a couple of months, commencing about the 1st of August, returning subsequently to his headquarters, 49 Bond street, New York. We heartily commend Dr. Perry to the kind offices of our friends and readers. In the 10 years he has earned the confidence and esteem of our best citizens, and made a reputation for professional skill in his specialty of skin diseases that will be valuable to those who favor he goes."

Our Suburbs.

By referring to our auction column our readers will see that Messrs. Elison & Foster will make an important auction sale of 400 splendid residence lots, at South Englewood, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 21, at half-past 2 o'clock, on the ground. South Englewood is situated on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about 5½ miles out of the city, and is charmingly located, being sixteen feet higher than the City of Chicago. There is no doubt as to the steady and rapid enhancement in value of all the property in the vicinity on this line between Chicago and Washington Heights, as it is on the direct line of the most substantial and elegant improvements which are advancing southward from the city with such rapidity. South Englewood can, at the present time, boast of many fine residences, and many more are being built, and in contemplation of building. A free train will leave the Van Buren street depot at 2:45 p. m. on day of sale, for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

Improvements at Morgan Park.

The Blue Island Land and Building Company has ordered their Superintendent, Col. George R. Clarke, to erect at once a commodious hotel at Morgan Park; also to put down another artesian well on Block Y; to build at once a fine school-house for the District School No. 3; to build houses for carpenters residing in the Morgan Park on easy terms of payment, and make several other and fine improvements without delay. This recent liberal action on the part of the Blue Island Land and Building Company, together with what they have already accomplished by way of improvements, will make Morgan Park one of the most attractive of our suburbs, and a very profitable place for real estate investments.

School Opening.

Vacation time is nearly over. The boys are revolving in their minds where they can get the greatest amount of good during the next six months or next year. The Bryant & Stratton Business College is a great favorite, for the reason that it puts young men in the way of really doing something, either for themselves or for their employers. The course of study has been greatly enlarged, the teaching is very thorough, and the rooms and furnishing are elegant. The institution is at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, and arrangements can be made for entering at any time.

Prevention Better than Cure.

Although the cholera has not secured a foothold in the city, it is always better during the summer season to be prepared for bowel disorders. The eminent Dr. R. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, has published a formula for the benefit of the public, with directions for treating incipient stages of diarrhœa until a physician can be summoned. Messrs. Buck & Rayner have this medicine put in convenient form for home use, with Dr. Squibb's name and full directions upon each label. It may be had at either of their drug-stores, and it, or something similar to it, should be in every dwelling. Its prompt administration may be of immense value.

Watches.

Why is the world always lamenting that it arrived just too late? Simply because the world is content to let its watches run down and keep wrong time. Such watches are perpetually getting the owner into trouble. They need repairing. Those who know a thing or two take their delinquent time-pieces to R. J. Morse & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets, and have them attended to. Having once had their watches repaired, they find a jewelry shop for the same purpose, and always come away satisfied.

The Montreal House.

At Montreal, Canada, Mr. L. W. Decker, late of the Albion, has purchased and refitted in the handsomest style the Montreal House, and is now running the same with C. B. Cleveland, late of the Americus, as Chief Clerk. Mr. D. is well-known as a hotel-keeper who never allows a guest to go away without feeling better than when he came. Chicago people visiting Montreal should not fail to put up at the Montreal. The rates are only $2 per day.

Real Estate Sales.

During the coming month W. A. Butters & Co. will offer some of their most valuable improved and unimproved property in Chicago and vicinity. On Thursday, Sept. 4, they will sell the property of George H. Rozet, Esq., which is regarded as being the most stylish property in the neighborhood of the South Park and boulevard the market can offer.

Reward.

Twenty-five dollars reward offered for any case of chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-morbus, or any summer complaint we can't cure with Dr. Kendrick's Carminative Anodyne. Warranted to cure cholera and cholera-infantum if taken in time. Keep a bottle in the house. For sale by all druggists. Office 309 West Madison street.

Michigan Avenue Property.

On Wednesday afternoon, W. A. Butters & Co. will make a peremptory sale of a very valuable lot on Michigan avenue. This property is now free and clear of all encumbrance, and is offered on very favorable terms. For particulars see advertisement on the first page.

Cheap Furniture.

The query, "Why is there such a rush to No. 213 Wabash avenue?" may be answered briefly. That establishment is reported to be selling furniture at much less than ordinary rates, and those who doubt this statement should call round and be assured of its correctness.

Jewelry.

The palatial jewelry-establishment of A. H. Miller, Nos. 183, 185, and 187 Wabash avenue, is now stocked with the choicest assortment of goods ever exhibited in Chicago. It is worth while to visit this store, whether one intends purchasing or not.

Sale of Carriages.

On Tuesday next, W. A. Butters & Co. will close the entire stock of a leading carriage dealer, at No. 215 State street. This will be a great chance for bargains.

Collars.

"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day," so go at once to the best furnishing store, and buy either the Elmwood or Warwick collar.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.:

Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 20 feet, south front, $1,000.
Chestnut-st., near Dearborn, 2 lots, rear front, $1,000 each.
Ogden-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Lincoln-av., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Cuerice, 1 lot, $1,100.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $2,200 each.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Fremont-st., near Fifth-av., 1 lot, $30 per foot.
Fremont-st., near Fifth-av., 2 lots, $30 per foot.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,500.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Lincoln-st., near Waverly, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 20 lots, $1,000 each.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800.
Wellington-av., near Halsted, south front, $30 per foot.
Dayton-st., near Centre, east front, $600 per lot.
Dayton-st., near Centre, east front, $600 per lot.
Diversey-av., east of Lincoln, 50 feet, $1,500.
Diversey-av., near Thirty-first, 1 lot, $1,000.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, south front, 8 lots.

FOR SALE—BY M. ARENSBERG, WITH FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKY, northeast corner of Washington and Wells-sts.:

House and lot on Canal, near Taylor-st., $7,000.
House and lot on Archer-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $6,000.
House and lot on State, near Fourteenth-st., $7,750.
House and lot on State, near Twenty-ninth-st., $6,500.
House and lots on Douglas place, near Prairie-av., $6,000.
Houses and lots on Milwaukee-av., from $7,500 to $12,000.
Sale on Indiana-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts., $5,000.
Lot on Indiana-av., 2 fine corner, $7,000.
Sale on State, near Thirty-third-st., $6,000.
50x150 on State, near Fortieth-st., $4,000.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.:

Two lots, 24x125 feet, on Indiana-av., $1,000 each.
Acre lots near depot, at Desplaines, $200.
House and lot in Hyde Park, Tyconic, $2,800.
Downer's Grove, house and large lot, $1,500.
EDMUND G. STILES, 92 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—200 FT. ON A FIRST-class street, South Side; no cash required if improved. Address R G T, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME, BRICK CRESTED, modern improvements; lot 50 feet front, within half block of Schuetler's manufactory. Address M 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON MICHIGAN-AV., AT A BIG bargain. Two lots on Polk-st., near Campbell-av., and two on Michigan-av., near Calumet-av. Also 20 acres on Lake-st., near West Forty-eighth. Forty acres in Sec. 28, 39, 14 east. Two and sixty acres in town of Worth. H. J. ARNOLD, 99 Madison-st., over Lake.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., near Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Also residence lots on Western-av. These lots are selling fast, and if you want a bargain call soon. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 181 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CALIFORNIA-AV., EAST front, near Thirty-first-st.; 50 feet front, $30 per foot; $750 to $800 each; easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 181 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES WITH and without lots, in all parts of the city, to rent and for sale. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 181 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HURRY, IF YOU EXPECT THESE. Two lots on Indiana-st., near Robey, $1,000. Hubbard-st., near Hoyne, $1,000. First-st., near Reuben, $1,700. Several nice cottages and lots on Fulton-st. and Arnold-av., from $1,600. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK COTTAGE and lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-seventh. Will take part cash, first payments. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN OUR new subdivision on Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts., and Lincoln-av. These lots have the widest water, sidewalks, and are convenient to school, cars, and business. Call and examine these lots if you want to build. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 181 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 120 WEST WASH

FOR SALE—Brown three-story brick dwellings on Lake-av., near Thirty-second, cottages, 8 rooms, lot 24x125, $3,500.

FOR SALE—Brown three-story brick dwellings on Lake-av., near Thirty-second, cottages, 8 rooms, lot 24x125, $3,500.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, with good barn, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second, $4,000.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, with good barn, on Washington-av., near Thirty-second, $4,000.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, corner of Rush and Thirty-first-sts.; bargain.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, corner of Rush and Thirty-first-sts.; bargain.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-first-st., $6,000.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, on Prairie-av., north of Forty-first-st., $6,000, $400 per ft.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, lot 24x125, on Prairie-av., north of Forty-first-st., $6,000, $400 per ft.

FOR SALE—Two-room cottage and lot on Centre-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Cottage Grove and Drexel-avs. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in one year. $250 each.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Cottage Grove and Drexel-avs. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in one year. $250 each.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Central Railroad, near depot. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in one year. $250 each.

Block of lots, 96x125 feet, on Central Railroad, near depot. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in one year. $1,000 per block, 96 lots, near new harbor in Calumet; $15 per lot.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $150 per foot.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $150 per foot.

Lots, 24x125 feet, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $150 per ft

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

TO RENT--THE NEW, CONSPICUOUS AND MOST advantageously located four-story brick hotel, with the belowsize and fronting two streets in the city of Denver, Colorado, containing 76 bed-rooms and 26 large rooms more for all other purposes, besides four business-rooms in basement; to be finished by the middle of October next ensuing, with gas in every room, water and water-closets on every floor, bath-rooms and with perfect drainage, to be occupied under the management and lease of Gen. Dimble, the present lessee of the best hotel now in operation in the city. A large proportion of the rent, which is quite reasonable, may be realized from the rental for business purposes and a fortune made by a live hotelist who will furnish it correspondingly, since the better hotels are generally overcrowded. Will be leased for a term of years to give time. For further particulars address CROZIE & HAHN, Real Estate Agents, Denver, Col.

TO RENT--WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR--3 lofts, each 22x66, with front, side and rear light; first lift: Clark and Jackson streets, or choice of any double store in the city. A large proportion of the rent, which is quite reasonable, may be realized from the rental for business purposes and a fortune made by a live hotelist who will furnish it correspondingly, since the better hotels are generally overcrowded. Will be leased for a term of years to give time. For further particulars address CROZIE & HAHN, Real Estate Agents, Denver, Col.

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TO RENT--THE MAGNIFICENT AND WELL FURnished hall of the Germania Maennerchor, in Greenebaum's Bank Building, on Fifth-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.; will be rented to parties or societies, with or without use of balance of the building, or to F. XAVERY, 320 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT--GOOD BRICK BARN IN REAR OF 122 Jackson-av. Inquire or premises between 7 and 8 in evening.

TO RENT--LARGE PRIVATE BARN IN REAR OF 1 268 Calumet-av. Apply to M. D. HARDIN, 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--PACKING-HOUSE, 22 AND 24 MILL-st., Kinzie-av. Apply to G. A. RHODES, JR., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH BOARDers, since removal, 264 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT 95 RANDOLPH-ST.; POSsession at once; rent low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT STAND; 1 splendid location. Inquire at 254 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT--TO WOOD DEALERS AND OTHERS--A very desirable cook, for a few months, at a low rate. Address X 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A CIGAR-STAND, DOING A GOOD 1 business. Inquire at 134 East Madison-st., Major Block, A. M. DELIGHT'S.

TO RENT--TO JOBBERS--THE THREE UPPER floors of building, southeast corner of Jackson-st. and Fifth-av. First-class location for jobbing trade. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, 85 Washington-st., Room 8, or to tenants in building.

TO RENT--83 ROOMS, WITH FACILITIES FOR 1 keeping a first-class restaurant, in rear of Superior Block, 77 Clark-st. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT--LOT 20 FEET FRONT BY 120 FEET 1 on Michigan-av., adjoining Kingsbury place; one of the best location on the avenue. Address M 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT--SEVERAL DESK ROOMS, $16 AND $12, 1 in my front office; rear office, $8. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--120 WABASH-AV.--A FURNISHED 1 restaurant; one-half the rent taken in board; also, furnished rooms.

TO RENT--172 WEST MADISON-ST., NICELY FUR- 1 nished lodging rooms, single or en suite, with use of gas and bath-room.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A LADY, A PLEASant, comfortable furnished room, with privilege of kitchen, in private family, on West Side. Address, stating location, terms, etc., S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--COTTAGE, ABOUT SIX rooms, in vicinity of Union Park, by man and wife. Address, stating location and rent, X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICE FURNISHED room on West Side, West of Halsted and East of Ashland-av. Address S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY 3 ENGLISH FAMILIES, centrally located, about 5 rooms, with every convenience; rent, from $18 to $20; prompt pay and careful tenants. No Irish landlord in the house. K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED rooms without board. Address, stating terms, X 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE CONTAINING 6 OR 7 rooms, with gas and water; must be on West Side, convenient to horse-cars; will contract for three years; would buy furniture if cheap, and pay cash. Possession required as soon as possible. Address M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED or unfurnished third floor, with board, in first-class private house, east of State, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., by a party of three; references. Address X K 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 5 ROOMS IN THE business portion of the city, suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms and location, K, care Courier 8, Sec. D.

WANTED--TO RENT--A MEDIUM COTTAGE IN the South Division, east of State-st., with gas and water; will contract for three years; rent must be in good repair. Call at 176 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 9 OR 4 rooms, in good location, on North or West Side, with barn. Stating location and price, address 71, care of Carrier 16.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM 3 TO 4 ROOMS IN A quiet place for a gentleman and wife, not too far from the heart of the city; in the immediate vicinity. Rent not to exceed $15. Address V 96, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT--A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side, with modern improvements, by a responsible party. Address Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SMALL HOUSE OR COTtage of 6 to 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; must be in first-class condition wanted about Sept. 15. Address X 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 12 TO 14 rooms, between Washington and Van Buren-sts., and west of Sherman-st. Will take immediate possession. All modern improvements required. House must be in good order. Rent not over $1,200. Address D, Room 4 Major Block Building.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 5 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, east of State-st., and convenient to dry goods. Address, giving terms, location, etc., O. H. S. BARKER, 36 West Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH of Chicago-av., about 4 rooms for light housekeeping. State price. Address X K, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY PROPERTY-TAKING tenant, a house on West Side, of 5 or 6 convenient rooms, at reasonable rental. Address K 65, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FLOURING MILL, WITH water power, in a good wheat district. Address O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 3 or 4 rooms, must be north of Hubbert-st., on Wells or Market-sts. Address, with price and location, N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ONtirely located, would board owner, with privilege of re-renting; references given. Address K 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, without board, for man and wife. Address, stating where, S 72, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A nice, furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a family that can afford the attractions and comforts of a home; will be permanent if suited; locality between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. and Michigan-av and the lake preferred; references if desired. Address M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT 3 OR 5 ROOMS (FURNISHED preferred) for light housekeeping for two persons; will pay fair rent if required. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Eighteenth-st., a small, compact house; must be in good repair, and reasonable. Address, stating rent, M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house, suitable for first-class boarders; would board a few; size, 9 or 10 rooms to let for lodgers. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED rooms without board. Address, stating terms, X 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE CONTAINING 6 OR 8 rooms, with gas and water; must be on West Side, convenient to horse-cars; will contract for three years; would buy furniture if cheap, and pay cash. Possession required as soon as possible. Address M 39, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT 3 OR 5 ROOMS (FURNISHED preferred) for light housekeeping for two persons; will pay fair rent if required. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Eighteenth-st., a small, compact house; must be in good repair, and reasonable. Address, stating rent, M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house, suitable for first-class boarders; would board a few; size, 9 or 10 rooms to let for lodgers. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SMALL FAMILY, A cottage of 4 or 5 rooms; South or West Side preferred; must be in good locality. Address, stating terms, Box 2, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PART OF A NICE HOUSE in a good location on the West Side for housekeeping for two people; satisfactory references given. Address M 59, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED or unfurnished third floor, with board, in first-class private house, east of State, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., by a party of three; references. Address X K 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 5 ROOMS IN THE business portion of the city, suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms and location, K, care Courier 8, Sec. D.

WANTED--TO RENT--A MEDIUM COTTAGE IN the South Division, east of State-st., with gas and water; will contract for three years; rent must be in good repair. Call at 176 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 9 OR 4 rooms, in good location, on North or West Side, with barn. Stating location and price, address 71, care of Carrier 16.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM 3 TO 4 ROOMS IN A quiet place for a gentleman and wife, not too far from the heart of the city; in the immediate vicinity. Rent not to exceed $15. Address V 96, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT--A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side, with modern improvements, by a responsible party. Address Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SMALL HOUSE OR COTtage of 6 to 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; must be in first-class condition wanted about Sept. 15. Address X 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 12 TO 14 rooms, between Washington and Van Buren-sts., and west of Sherman-st. Will take immediate possession. All modern improvements required. House must be in good order. Rent not over $1,200. Address D, Room 4 Major Block Building.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 5 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, east of State-st., and convenient to dry goods. Address, giving terms, location, etc., O. H. S. BARKER, 36 West Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH of Chicago-av., about 4 rooms for light housekeeping. State price. Address X K, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY PROPERTY-TAKING TENant, a house on West Side, of 5 or 6 convenient rooms, at reasonable rental. Address K 65, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FLOURING MILL, WITH water power, in a good wheat district. Address O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 3 or 4 rooms, must be north of Hubbert-st., on Wells or Market-sts. Address, with price and location, N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ONtirely located, would board owner, with privilege of re-renting; references given. Address K 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, without board, for man and wife. Address, stating where, S 72, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A nice, furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a family that can afford the attractions and comforts of a home; will be permanent if suited; locality between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. and Michigan-av and the lake preferred; references if desired. Address M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT 3 OR 5 ROOMS (FURNISHED preferred) for light housekeeping for two persons; will pay fair rent if required. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Eighteenth-st., a small, compact house; must be in good repair, and reasonable. Address, stating rent, M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house, suitable for first-class boarders; would board a few; size, 9 or 10 rooms to let for lodgers. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SMALL FAMILY, A cottage of 4 or 5 rooms; South or West Side preferred; must be in good locality. Address, stating terms, Box 2, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PART OF A NICE HOUSE in a good location on the West Side for housekeeping for two people; satisfactory references given. Address M 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE--WE HAVE OVER $250,000 REAL estate, Chicago and country, to exchange for stocks of goods and merchandise of every description; also, every description of business chances (with stocks of goods for sale). No old stock; everything required; good values in lots, from $1,000 to $50,000) to exchange for property, suburban lots, improved or unimproved, or for cash. If you have anything to exchange, call at our old-established exchange and trading offices, 48 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE--MARBLE SODA FOUNTAIN and counter, nearly new, or other goods. Saddle-tree harness for sale. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 137 South Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE--OR RENT--A MIXS FOOT 2-STOry and basement frame building, 7 years' lease, corner LaSalle and Ohio-sts., for manufactory or livery. Cash block in Norwood Park.

House for sale and cash payments.

Lots and cash for houses worth $3,000 to $10,000.

Good farms for suburban lots or acres.

80,000 acres choice Iowa and Wisconsin lands, with cash, for good property.

Houses, West Side, $2,000 to $6,500 on small monthly payments.

Unquestionable bargains in acres, cash payments.

LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, 181 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE--1 OF THE BEST HOME FARMS in the State, adjoining a town of 4,000 inhabitants, for lots, lands.

A first-class house, with large lot, in Hinsdale, for Chicago property.

A large house and two lots on Taylor-st., for Kansas or Iowa lands.

A fine lot on Division-st., near LaSalle, for house and lot on West Side.

Several fine fruit farms in Michigan for city or suburban property.

Several fine residences in Chicago for suburban property.

D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE--OR FOR SALE--SOME CHOICE land in Northwest Missouri and Northeast Kansas, 10 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE--TWO FARMS IN WISCONSIN, for outside property; will assume an incumbrance. 28 feet on Wentworth-av., by a good rig. PETER SHIMP, 176 Dearborn-st., Room 3, second story.

TO EXCHANGE--IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED Brooklyn city property for Chicago. Call, D. LEONARD, Brooklyn Citizen Block, Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE--GOOD SUBURBAN REAL estate, unincumbered, for groceries or other good business. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE--25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Thirty-seventh-st., for cheaper lot or will sell at a bargain. E. H. SANFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE--LEADING SEWING MACHINES for good lots. H. J. ARNOLD, 39 East Madison-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE--GOOD HORSES AND EXPRESS wagons for good lots. H. J. ARNOLD, 39 East Madison-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE--LOT ON CENTRE-AV., NEAR Sixty-first-st., for sewing machines or horse and buggy. H. J. ARNOLD, 39 East Madison-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE--WE HAVE ON OUR BOOKS A 1 list of choice property, unimproved, South or West Side, or old city limits; will exchange for improved city properties, and good-paying stocks. It is worth your while to call and examine. G. F. WORK & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE--WILL GIVE A LOT, 50X125 FEET, 1 in Irvis Park for half interest in a side paying business, worth about $800. Address V 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE--FOR HOUSE AND LOT INSIDE 1 city limits, $1,500 to $2,000, a first-class boot and shoe stock and fixtures of wine and liquor store, horses and wagons; long trade established. See owner, 256 North-av. corner Larrabee.

TO EXCHANGE--A PAIR OF HEAVY HORSES 1 for a lighter pair for farm use. Inquire at No. 3 Milwaukee-av., on Monday.

TO EXCHANGE--A NICE CLEAN STOCK OF STA- 1 tionery, notions, etc., for city real estate. Address V 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE--SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS 1 in the State for city or suburban property. Riverside and city property to exchange for improved farms. M. B. DERRICK, 126 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE--A FARM OF 320 ACRES, NICELY 1 situated in Livingston County, Illinois, for city property. BICKERDIKE & COFFMAN, 164 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE--CHICAGO OR IOWA REAL 1 estate for stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, clothing, or groceries. Call on or address M. N. LORD, 113 La-Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE--BUILDING OR JOB CARPEN- 1 ter work for a house. W. M. WINN, corner Centre-av. and Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE--I HAVE 1 HOTEL, 4 STORES, 1 and 6 dwellings to exchange for acres and farms. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD LOT FOR HORSE AND 1 buggy, and a modern lot for lumber, sash and house and lot for a good lot; a small farm wanted in exchange for part cash. E. J. EGBERT, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE--FOR LUMBER--A SPLENDID 1 Address Normal School, Englewood. Address 112 Market-st.

TO EXCHANGE--$4,500--15 ROOM 2-STORY AND 1 brick basement dwelling, with two lots, on Taylor-st., near Douglas, for lumber or for sale; or lease, or exchange for property. Address D, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD LOT AT WASHINGTON 1 Heights for one single and one light double buggy harness. Address F. G. Box 28.

TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD PIECE OF IMPROVED 1 city property for groceries or city lots unincumbered. Call at or address GLOBE TOBACCO HOUSE, No. 180 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE--25 ACRES OF IOWA COAL LAND, 1 for horses and cows. Address Box 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD SAFE FOR A LOT, 1 house, or diamond pin, or ring. C. R. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE--A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF 1 ground in Hinsdale, nearly depot; will exchange for same value in diamonds, lots, or lumber. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE--ONE-HALF BLOCK OF SPLEN- 1 did property in Hyde Park, near the depot, in Hinsdale; equity about $7,000; will take small farm desirably located. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE--A PLAIN, GOOD- 1 sized 6th octave piano, for a horse, harness, buggy, light business wagon suitable for grocery delivery. J. M. HEROLDER, 425 South Clark-st.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE--ONE, OR FOUR 1 choice lots, prices reduced for $5,000 per year, free from incumbrance, for residence property, unimproved, South or West Side, or old city limits; will exchange a small interest if desired; or will sell principal need apply, giving price, location and amount of incumbrance, if any. Address X 28, Tribune Office.

WANTED--CHICAGO PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE 1 for a desirable farm near a thriving city; will pay part cash. Apply to J. C. Savage, 39 Exchange Building.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD BUSINESS 1 horse and wagon. Call at 42 Fifth-av., between 12 and 13 o'clock.

WE HAVE SOME NICE BUILDING LOTS WHICH 1 we will trade for horses, cows, or other property. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--$20,000 IN COUNTRY OR SUBURBAN 1 property, and $10,000 in money, in exchange for $30,000 worth of choice inside well-paying property; must have 5 per cent net; will give the best bargain that's before you for the next 30 days. Bargain must have been offered the customer. Address W 3, Tribune office.

WANTED--SOME WILD, CHEAP LANDS (NOT 1 swamp) in Illinois or Iowa, Wisconsin or Kansas, in exchange for choice, first-class improved city property that will trade; lands must be worth $2.50 per acre; good title, &c. Address M 54, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE--FOR REAL ESTATE 1 in Chicago, 160 acres of land, near Omaha. Apply to GALBERT & GROSS, 119 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL--IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR both sexes; circulars containing full particulars sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address H. R. REMAN, P. O. drawer 591, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN FOR A MILLINER AND DRESSmaker desiring good business in Chicago; the two best and most fashionable and increasing for past, at rents. Rent same as first year, very reasonable. Also a first-class store and dwelling to rent. Stock and fixtures with lease must be sold by the 20th inst. Call parties in, call during the day on C. W. FOWLER, Secretary of Lithographic Institute of Kenosha, Fowler Brothers & Co., in Stone Refining Building, or at store northwest corner of Wood and Lake-sts., before 9 o'clock morning or evening.

A VERY WELL PAYING GROCERY STORE, IN 1 connection with a saloon and restaurant, for sale; in best location on South Side; being established many years ago. It has secured numerous permanent customers. As the owner wishes to retire from business, it can be had for cash at a great bargain. For full particulars call at the office of J. C. HUSZAGH, 39 East Madison-st., Room 12.

A GOOD MAN, WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOL- 1 lars, who has a thorough knowledge of the hotel business, can hear of a chance for a tip-top investment by addressing in care of Frank W. Chaffee, Builders' Exchange; situation near great Exposition; a half-interest can be secured.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS 1 for sale. Inquire at 416 West Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, 1 and soda water establishment, cheap for cash; call at 274 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $5,000 1 can associate with me in a business that does pay a very large per cent on capital invested. Address S 73, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD JEWELER 1 and watchmaker with a small capital; rent low; trade rapidly increasing; location, one of the best in Chicago; for particulars address W. D. HERRICK, 276 West Lake-st., N. W. corner Wood.

A NEWS-STAND AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE. 1 Good business; terms easy; low for cash. 117 West Washington-st.

A FINE BRICK BUILDING, WITH FAVORABLE 1 lease, in a tip-top location, with a first-class, prosperous, paying, well established blacksmithing and horse-shoeing shop; half or the whole for sale. M 39, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN 1 the best location in the city, for sale cheap. Address M 38, Tribune office.

A GOOD CIGAR STAND TO RENT, BEST CHANCE 1 in the city. Apply at G. D. HODGES, No. 619 Wabash-av.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR 1 sale; profits over 100 per cent. Reason for selling. Apply at BROWN & CO., 125 State-st., up stairs.

A FIRST-CLASS CASH MANUFACTURING BUSI- 1 ness for sale; pays 100 per cent; staple goods; capital, $1,500 to $2,000. M 72, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP HARDWARE 1 store, with large and new stock, horse and wagon, will locate; doing a good cash business for sale or exchange for house and lot. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 2d.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR 1 sale cheap for cash. Inquire nearly at 168 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY AND DRESSMAK- 1 ing establishment for sale; fine trade; good reasons for selling. Inquire of G. S. THOMAS, 167 LaSalle-st., Room 15, first floor.

A BARGAIN--MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR 1 dealers, 118 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a choice lot for sale on Lake-st., and location for a good saloon; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; wo mean business; capital required not very large.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE FOR 1 sale, having 20 rooms (actually boarders); will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS & LEWIS (late Bolivin & Co.).

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED ICE CREAM PARLOR, 1 bakery and confectionery for sale; store to rent. 1343 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISH- 1 ment for sale cheap; completely fitted up; every convenience for housekeeping; best of reasons for selling. Satisfactory reasons. Apply at 352 Wabash-av.

A BILLIARD-ROOM AND BAR, NEAR THE EX- 1 position Building, all new; a big chance for the right man. Address JOHN, 211 Butterfield-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE AND SMALL 1 variety goods, cheap, doing a good trade; 12 furnished rooms, suitable for a No. 1 boarding-house, being located in a good locality, with very low rent; price, for a short time only, $1,200 per the difference. Inquire at No. 80 South Clinton-st.

A RARE CHANCE--THE RAILROAD EATING- 1 house for sale; doing good business; will be sold cheap. Inquire on premises, Post-Office Box 1329, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, 1 with 10 rooms, all full of boarders. Call at 90 Monroe-st.

A VALUABLE ARTICLE FOR USE IN EVERY 1 house, for sale. A good opportunity to invest in a light manufacturing business; small capital required; profits large. Call or address, inquire of or address Room 6, 158 South Clark-st., city.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A 1 party with a capital of $1,500 to $2,000 cash to engage in a first-class business which will bear the most rigid investigation. Particulars, inquire of E. WINNE, 145 South Clark-st., Room 6.

A GOOD PAYING DRUG-STORE.--WILL TAKE 1 improved real estate in part payment; value, $5,500 to $6,000. Address M 6, Tribune office.

A BAKERY, WITH LARGE OVEN, FOR SALE, 1 a horse, wagon, and all the fixtures, for $300; good dwelling, price $1,300. For further particulars address M 9, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 1 near Thirty-seventh-st., for sale cheap. The reason of selling, sickness. As I want to leave the city for a good farm I will give a good show. Address for 1 day, M 30, Tribune office.

THE BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS 1 making $600 per month clear profit, with all the machinery, patents for the United States, for sale or exchange. THOMAS & LEWIS (late Bolivin) 48 South Clark-st.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE S. W. H. 1 Ward, of New York our Western Branch, 154 East Madison-st., Chicago, with the sole control of our agency for Ward's Celebrated Yellow, Red and White Lead, for sale. This is a splendid opportunity, seldom offered. For further particulars apply to E. M. & W. WARD, 154 East Madison-st., Chicago.

TO PHYSICIANS--FOR SALE--A NICE OFFICE 1 and practice in connection with a drug and grocery store in a small country town; all well established. Will sell cheap for cash; reason for selling, ill health. W. H. UPTON, M. D., Osceola, Stark County, Ill.

THE FIXTURES, FURNITURE, SILVER-WARE, 1 crockery, linen, etc., of the restaurant formerly situated at No. 47 LaSalle-st. Everything first-class, and for sale at a bargain. Apply to PLINY B. SMITH, assignee, 126 Washington-st., Room 33.

THE ONLY PLANING MILL IN A GROWING 1 city in Central Illinois for sale. Building and machinery almost new. Three railroads; large county, in which there is the only mill. Good reasons for selling; testing, for which a stock company could be formed. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address I K, Tribune office.

WANTED--PARTIES WITH FROM $10,000 TO 1 $15,000 cash capital who wish to engage in the distillery business can find a good opportunity by addressing H. M. WINSLOW, Chicago.

WE WILL GUARANTEE A COMFORTABLE FOR- 1 tune to any man who will invest $500. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st.

$250 TO $300 WILL BUY A NICE OFFICE BUSI- 1 ness that pays a cheap income; nearly going West. Room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

$350 CASH WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A MEAT 1 and vegetable market and store on hand; low rates, fine location, marble counters, scales, cutlasses, knives, everything pertaining to the business; good young man can double his money in a year; will be found a good paying business; trade already established; location central, and on a good corner; a great bargain; retiring from business cause of sickness. Call and investigate for yourself. W 122 Dearborn-st.

$400 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED AND WELL- 1 advertised manufacturing business that pays a good business; can be extended to more than cost; best of reasons for selling. Address M 64, Tribune office.

$500 TO $800 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND GENTS' 1 furnishing store in a good location--Milwaukee-av. Address M 54, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND--A HORSE; THE OWNER OF IT INQUIRE 1 at 615 Clybourn-av.

FOUND--ON CENTRAL-AV., FRIDAY EVENING, 1 Aug. 15, 2 packages of goods, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges at office of ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

LOST--ABOUT 7:30 SATURDAY EVENING LAST, 1 on Sangamon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler, a pocketbook containing $100 in bills, one $100 bill, one $50, and railway ticket, &c. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 284 JACKSON, 204 Sangamon-st. Note is of no value but to owner.

LOST--A RED AND WHITE SETTER SLUT, FROM 1 284 West Madison-st. $10 reward will be paid for the return of said dog.

LOST--GENTLEMAN'S SLEEVE-BUTTON--GOLD 1 dog; answers to the name of "Major." Suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 6, 153 East Washington-st.

LOST--THE FINDER OF A LIGHT-HAIRED 1 switch will confer a favor by returning the same to 1 Sherman-st., cor. of Monroe, Wednesday morning. Will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 709 West Washington-st.

LOST--AT CALEDONIA PICNIC, SORREL HORSE 1 and top buggy; horse 15 hands high, star in forehead; buggy wire-colored running gear, and patent wheels; reward if returned to 1 Sherman-st. The same will receive an ample reward of the owners. BRENICK & BROWN, 270 West Lake-st.

LOST--AT THE CALEDONIAN PICNIC, GOLD 1 watch, engraved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 643 State-st.

$75 REWARD--LOST, AUG. 9, A MASONIC KEY 1 Ostione, white onyx, bound with gold. Whoever will return the same to 1 Sherman-st., Room 3, Sherwin Block Case Manufacturers, 39 Lake-st., will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

$5 REWARD--FOR A MEDIUM-SIZED BLACK 1 and tan dog, about 4 years old; answers to the name of "Chip," lost Sunday, 10th inst. N. H. WINTER, 288 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSI- 1 ness and medical medicines, 126 West Madison-st.

MRS. RITTER, CLAIRVOYANT, HAS JUST RE- 1 turned. No. 74 and 76 Third-av.

MRS. R. E. REELY, FORMERLY MRS. FELL, 1 Rooms 46 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE 1 physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present and future. Can be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 6, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST 1 and business medium; also, physical examinations, at 275½ West Randolph-st.; fee $1.

MRS. HUGHES, CLAIRVOYANT; THE GREAT- 1 est wonder of the age, can be consulted on affairs of business, love and marriage, at 264 Third-st.

MADAME PARIS--THE WONDERFUL GYPSY--3 1 a. m. to 8 p. m.; ladies only; fee $5c, (Sundays excepted), 203 West Madison-st., Room 44, upper floor.

MISS BROLLENBURGER, PHYSICIAN, TEST, 1 and business medium. Private sittings during the day. Test circle this evening. Fee, 15c. 76 Fifth-av.

MADAM MILSON, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 1 176 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MADAM TENHUNE, 161 NORTH CURTIS-ST., 1 planet reading and magnetic healer; past, present and future revealed. Every one should give the Madam a call.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST CAN BE 1 consulted at rooms, 421 South Clark-st. Fee, $1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.--FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, 1 en suite or single, to rent, with board.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.--A FURNISHED ROOM 1 to rent, with first-class board; suitable for a gentleman and wife.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.--A LARGE FURNISHED 1 front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.--PLEASANT ROOMS AND 1 good board; terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH CURTIS-ST

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER WITH a fair knowledge of the grocery business; state experience and salary expected. Address M 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND shipping clerk; salary about $800 per year. Address, in own handwriting, P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD GROCERY CLERK. IN-quire at Goldat Tea Store, corner Twenty-second st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD SALESMAN IN A DRY AND fancy goods store; must have best references; also a good boy; call at 1101 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN 17 TO 20 YEARS OLD in a jewelry store; one acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 253 West Madison-st.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER--ONE with thorough, practical knowledge of the principles of double entry, and who can come well recommended. P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED--AT 109 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A GOOD boy to attend a grocery store; one experienced and who can be well recommended.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand and is correct at figuring; a situation in a large, well-established house as assistant bookkeeper. A permanent situation to one who can give the best of references. Address, with name and where he can be seen, P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--DRUG CLERK, IN A FIRST-CLASS prescription store; only A 1 parties, having Chicago experience, need apply. Address, with references, and salary expected, P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS, who has some knowledge of the furniture business, and is an salesman and make himself generally useful in and about a retail furniture house in Chicago; must be a fair hand and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. This is an excellent chance for the right kind of a young man who wishes a permanent home. Address, stating where formerly employed, age, and experience in the business; also give reference. Answer by letter, M 87, Tribune office.

WANTED--YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLedge of stationery who can sell goods. SPALDING, 39 Clark-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRY goods salesman. MANNHEIMER BROS., 234 and 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED--CIGAR BOY, AT 81 DEARBORN-ST.

Trades.

WANTED--A MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A zinc and tin manufacturing establishment, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of cornice work, skilled in the art of graining on metal. Good shop and steel engravers and good wages paid to accomplished workmen. None but the best need apply. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given, and machines furnished. Apply to DANIEL A. BALLARD, 139 West Eighteenth-st., or at Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedstead; steady work and good wages. Apply to DUFFIN & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED--A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A PLEASantly furnished room with breakfast and tea, convenient to Madison-st. Address P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH FIRST-class board for gentleman and wife. Location must be not within thirty minutes' easy walk of the court-house. Address, with full particulars, P 36, Tribune office.

WANTED--4 ROOMS, FOR A FAMILY OF SIX, in a desirable locality, in exchange for property. Address, with particulars, P 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD PATTERNMAKER ON BRASS and gated patterns, at 228, 230, and 232 Hubbard-st. KURTZ BROS.

WANTED--TWO GOOD WOOD CARVERS. ALSO boy who has been in the trade some time. Rear of 21 and 23 South Canal-st. SCOTT.

WANTED--FOUR GOOD FRAME-MAKERS, AT factory, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON MOULDING machine; must be sober and steady; by BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED--3 GOOD MEN TO TUCK POINT. INquire for ROGERS, cor. Monroe and Leavitt-sts., or 93 West Madison-st.

WANTED--EARLY MONDAY MORNING, SIX coopers. Apply to WHEELER & CO., 294 North Halsted-st.

WANTED--3 GOOD TINNERS. APPLY TO A. DRUMMOND, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED--10 STONEMASONS AND 15 BRICKlayers. Apply to corner of Fortieth-av. and Grand Boulevard, or to ALBERT A. BARTLETT, Builder and Contractor.

WANTED--BOOKBINDERS--SIX FORWARDERS on cloth and law work immediately, at CYRUS HENDERSON & SONS, Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED--THREE HOOPERS. APPLY SUNDAY, at No. 67 North Peoria-st.

WANTED--SHOP BOTTOMERS AT 50 AND 60 cents. A general girl; one experienced and who can well recommended.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand and is correct at figuring; a situation in a large, well-established house as assistant bookkeeper. A permanent situation to one who can give the best of references. Address, with name and where he can be seen, P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--DRUG CLERK, IN A FIRST-CLASS prescription store; only A 1 parties, having Chicago experience, need apply. Address, with references, and salary expected, P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS, who has some knowledge of the furniture business, and is an salesman and make himself generally useful in and about a retail furniture house in Chicago; must be a fair hand and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. This is an excellent chance for the right kind of a young man who wishes a permanent home. Address, M 87, Tribune office, stating where formerly employed, age, and experience in the business; also give reference. Answer by letter.

WANTED--YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWledge of stationery who can sell goods. SPALDING, 39 Clark-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRY goods salesman. MANNHEIMER BROS., 234 and 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED--CIGAR BOY, AT 81 DEARBORN-ST.

Trades.

WANTED--A MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A zinc and tin manufacturing establishment, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of cornice work, skilled in the art of graining on metal. Good shop and steel engravers and good wages paid to accomplished workmen. None but the best need apply. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given, and machines furnished. Apply to DANIEL A. BALLARD, 139 West Eighteenth-st., or at Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedstead; steady work and good wages. Apply to DUFFIN & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED--A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A PLEASantly furnished room with breakfast and tea, convenient to Madison-st. Address P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH FIRST-class board for gentleman and wife. Location must be not within thirty minutes' easy walk of the court-house. Address, with full particulars, P 36, Tribune office.

WANTED--4 ROOMS, FOR A FAMILY OF SIX, in a desirable locality, in exchange for property. Address, with particulars, P 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD PATTERNMAKER ON BRASS and gated patterns, at 228, 230, and 232 Hubbard-st. KURTZ BROS.

WANTED--TWO GOOD WOOD CARVERS. ALSO boy who has been in the trade some time. Rear of 21 and 23 South Canal-st. SCOTT.

WANTED--FOUR GOOD FRAME-MAKERS, AT factory, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON MOULDING machine; must be sober and steady; by BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED--3 GOOD MEN TO TUCK POINT. INquire for ROGERS, cor. Monroe and Leavitt-sts., or 93 West Madison-st.

WANTED--EARLY MONDAY MORNING, SIX coopers. Apply to WHEELER & CO., 294 North Halsted-st.

WANTED--3 GOOD TINNERS. APPLY TO A. DRUMMOND, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED--10 STONEMASONS AND 15 BRICKlayers. Apply to corner of Fortieth-av. and Grand Boulevard, or to ALBERT A. BARTLETT, Builder and Contractor.

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WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED--TEN CANVASSERS. THOSE HAVING connections liberally dealt with. Address J 6, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SUPERIOR AGENT ON SALARY or commission, at 186 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED--BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, AND not afraid of hard work in factory. Address M 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--A BOY, WILLING TO MAKE HIMself generally useful, at HUTCHISON'S Restaurant, Wabash-av., and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--A SMART, ENERGETIC GERMAN TO travel. Will pay a good salary to the right man. Address R 23, Tribune office.

WANTED--GOOD MAN TO CANVASS FOR SEWing machine. Inquire at SINGER OFFICE, at 103 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--QUARRYMEN AND LABORERS; steady job through the season. Apply at Chicago Union Lime Works, Nineteenth-st., west of Ashland-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and do general work about the place. Apply to C. K. COBURN, 1061 Michigan-av., or to COBURN & CO., corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at head of track, foot of W. L. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED--500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day; boarding $3 per week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm-hands, stone-quarrymen, etc., for all parties and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 3, Tribune building.

WANTED--50 LABORING MEN TO WORK IN A coal mine not far from Chicago; a good chance for steady employment for Scandinavians, Germans, and English men. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED--500 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE WISconsin Central Company; work and sure pay; wages $2, $2.50 shoppers; pay, $2.25. 250 for station work; pay, 20 to 30 cents per yard. No office charges. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 2 West Randolph-st., upstairs.

WANTED--2,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, AND men for station work; laborers $1.50 per day; a station work from 24 to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Company. No contractors; no money required for fare or office. Apply to O. Y. ENGLE, 209 East Randolph-st., Land Block.

WANTED--100 MEN FOR THE GRADE ON THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; work until next spring; Wages $2; board $3.50; no fees; bring baggage to 24 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--GIRL--A SMART, COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; German or Swede preferred. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m., 29 Twenty-sixth-st. References required.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 365 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; good wages and small family.

WANTED--COOK--A COMPETENT COOK AND one willing to assist in washing and ironing can obtain a home at 1159 Wabash-av., if she can bring first-class reference.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call at 627 West Tyler-st., cottage house, Monday morning.

WANTED--A GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework. Address P 3, Tribune office. Inquire at 839 Carroll-av., or Washington-av., West Side.

WANTED--FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD Scandinavian or German help, please to give a call in the new Intelligence Office, 146 Ontario-st. MRS. RANSTUN.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family where the work is light. MRS. HEILE, 1849 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 125 Western-av., near Adams-st.

WANTED--AT 733 WEST JACKSON-ST., A FIRST-class girl to do general housework; small family; good wages and steady employment to one that suits. Call at once.

WANTED--A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a family of four. 625 Washington-st.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family; must be a good washer and ironer. 264 Warren-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two, on North Side; to a good girl good wages will be paid. Inquire at 486 Belden-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be good washer and ironer. Apply at 1119 Prairie-av.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, AT NO. 18 NORTH Wells-st., a good cook, or a girl that understands cooking. Reasonable wages paid.

WANTED--A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred, at 1160 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A GIRL FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age to do general housework in a small private family. Inquire at 412 Butterfield-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 286 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 73 Vincennes-av.

WANTED--IN PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, two girls, one for dining-room and chambermaid, the other to help in kitchen; references; no Norwegian preferred. Reference required. No. 14 Bishop-court.

WANTED--GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two, at 21 South Green-st.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS TO DO HOUSEWORK for a family of six, at second house south of Oakwood-av., on the east side of Lake-av.

WANTED--A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A SMALL family. Apply with references to 718 North Franklin-st.

WANTED--CAPABLE WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply Monday, 250 Ohio-st.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one to do cooking; wages, $3 a week. At 941 West Lake-st.

WANTED--GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, and one for second work; German or Norwegian. Call Monday, 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED--A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN TO cook; wash, and iron in small family where second girl is kept. 70 South Morgan-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 34 Western-av., first house north of Lake-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1385 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; reference required. 241 West Adams-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE OR SCOTCH GIRL to cook, wash, and iron for a private family. Apply at 42 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; good wages paid to one that is competent. Call at 1666 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 833 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 345 South Park-st., between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED--A GIRL TO ASSIST WITH GENERAL housework; good wages. 80 North Wells-st.

WANTED--AT 568 WASHINGTON-AV.--A FIRST-class dining-room girl.

WANTED--GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT 603 Monroe-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--A GIRL TO ASSIST IN CARE OF house, &c.; one that can sew and desires a home preferred. Apply at 320 Third-av.

WANTED--GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, and a plain cook, in a family of three. 1023 Indiana-av. Call Monday.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or Norwegian. 20 Congress-st., fourth floor.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, that can speak English, early Monday morning. Apply at 294 North Franklin-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT COOK, AT 264 CALIfornia-av. Call Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 12 o'clock a. m. Reference required.

WANTED--ONE GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 4. 926 South Morgan-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and help to wait on table, in private boarding-house, at 130 Illinois-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Call on Monday at 280 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL for an infant, at 365 Warren-av.

WANTED--GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ALSO CHAMber and dining-room girls. 75 East Monroe-st.

WANTED--KITCHEN GIRL AND GOOD WASHerwoman at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, SECOND-COOK AT Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK; ALSO LAUNDRY girl, for private boarding-house. 39 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR FORENOONS only in a family of two. Inquire at 746 West Tyler-st.

WANTED--GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also chambermaid. 126 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--AT 81 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A GOOD girl--one who understands dining-room and kitchen work (not cooking). Call Monday.

WANTED--DINING ROOM GIRL. NO. 162 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN FOR ORDERcook at Thomson's Restaurant, 81 South Clark-st. Good wages paid to a competent person. Apply to-day or Monday to the head cook.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 296 Hilinois-st.

WANTED--A FEW CARPENTERS AT AUSTIN. Inquire there at the hotels.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to wash and iron, and assist in cooking, at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED--AT 714 WABASH-AV., PRIVATE family, two competent girls, with best of references. One as cook and laundress and one for second work.

WANTED--MONDAY MORNING EARLY, TWO girls who understand and can do general housework, at 155½ West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at 365 South Paulina-st.

WANTED--GIRLS--THREE CHAMBER AND three dining-room girls at the Oaken House, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; cottage house; warm and comfortable; if experienced need apply. Call Monday, 616 Washington-st., corner of Laflin.

WANTED--A GOOD COLLAR, SHIRT, AND VEST ironer, at BAILEY'S Avenue Laundry, 240 Wabash-av. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS WASHERS AND IRONers at HUTCHINSON'S LAUNDRY, 921 Wabash-av.; steady employment and first-class wages.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO WASHING. 149 South Halsted-st., Home Laundry.

WANTED--A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND TO do chamber-work; apply at southeast corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED--ONE FIRST-CLASS STARCHER. Apply to head laundress, Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED--THREE GOOD LAUNDRY GIRLS. Call immediately at West Side Brick House.

WANTED--WASHERS AND A FIRST-CLASS starcher. Wilson's Grand Central Laundry, 227 and 229 State-st.

WANTED--AT 285 WEST LAKE-ST., TWO GOOD girls; no sick-nurses.

WANTED--A COMPETENT FOREWOMAN TO take charge of a first-class laundry. Address M 34, Tribune office.

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WANTED--SWEDE, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN girls at the Woman's Aid Association, 61 LaSalle-st. Good wages free of charge.

WANTED--GIRLS AT MRS. DAWSON'S OFFICE, 71 Cottage Grove-av.; girls for all kinds of work

WANTED--25 GIRLS, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, and Swede, in private houses and boarding houses. Inquire at 169 State-st., 3d floor.

WANTED--AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECKcourt, a first-class family cook and waitress. Also ladies' maid, must understand dressmaking and hairdressing. Bring references.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, AS ROOM IS, CENtral Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., good girls of every nationality to come to us; places are waiting. MRS. E. MEYER.

WANTED--TWO LADIES' CLOTHES IRONERS, two shirt ironers, two starchers, two plain ironers, and girls for general work in city and country. Star Wash House, 114 Fifth-av.

WANTED--COMPETENT GIRLS FOR PRIVATE families. Also, young Swedish, German, and American nurse-girls. Miss PARTON'S Office, 122 Michigan-av., between Eighteenth-st. Don't call Sunday.

WANTED--DINING-ROOM, LAUNDRY, AND general housework girls. Great Western Business Exchange, 227 West Randolph-st. Rooms and board for girls.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD GIRLS WHO ARE able and willing to work through warm weather, can find situations in the best of families by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER, 205 East Chicago-av.

WANTED--GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 84 West Randolph-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED--A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

WANTED--BY A WIDOWER OF LIMITED CIRcumstances, a woman to assist a girl of 14 to keep house and care of two motherless children of 11 and 7 years. Address K 64, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; good wages paid to one that is competent. Call at 1666 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 833 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 345 South Park-st., between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts.

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WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 833 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 345 South Park-st., between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED--A GIRL TO ASSIST WITH GENERAL housework; good wages. 80 North Wells-st.

WANTED--AT 568 WASHINGTON-AV.--A FIRST-class dining-room girl.

WANTED--GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT 603 Monroe-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--A GIRL TO ASSIST IN CARE OF house, &c.; one that can sew and desires a home preferred. Apply at 320 Third-av.

WANTED--GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, and a plain cook, in a family of three. 1023 Indiana-av. Call Monday.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or Norwegian. 20 Congress-st., fourth floor.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, that can speak English, early Monday morning. Apply at 294 North Franklin-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT COOK, AT 264 CALIfornia-av. Call Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 12 o'clock a. m. Reference required.

WANTED--ONE GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 4. 926 South Morgan-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and help to wait on table, in private boarding-house, at 130 Illinois-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Call on Monday at 280 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL for an infant, at 365 Warren-av.

WANTED--GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ALSO CHAMber and dining-room girls. 75 East Monroe-st.

WANTED--KITCHEN GIRL AND GOOD WASHerwoman at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, SECOND-COOK AT Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK; ALSO LAUNDRY girl, for private boarding-house. 39 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR FORENOONS only in a family of two. Inquire at 746 West Tyler-st.

WANTED--GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also chambermaid. 126 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--AT 81 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A GOOD girl--one who understands dining-room and kitchen work (not cooking). Call Monday.

WANTED--DINING ROOM GIRL. NO. 162 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN FOR ORDERcook at Thomson's Restaurant, 81 South Clark-st. Good wages paid to a competent person. Apply to-day or Monday to the head cook.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 296 Hilinois-st.

WANTED--A FEW CARPENTERS AT AUSTIN. Inquire there at the hotels.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to wash and iron, and assist in cooking, at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED--AT 714 WABASH-AV., PRIVATE family, two competent girls, with best of references. One as cook and laundress and one for second work.

WANTED--MONDAY MORNING EARLY, TWO girls who understand and can do general housework, at 155½ West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at 365 South Paulina-st.

WANTED--GIRLS--THREE CHAMBER AND three dining-room girls at the Oaken House, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; cottage house; warm and comfortable; if experienced need apply. Call Monday, 616 Washington-st., corner of Laflin.

WANTED--A GOOD COLLAR, SHIRT,

WOMAN.

Some Problems Concerning Her.

What Is Expected of Her Before and After Marriage.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded that woman has some business in this world, or she would not be here; but the nature of that business is one of the

PROBLEMS OF THE AGE.

In fact, the object of her creation seems to be only the first of a series of conundrums concerning her which perplex both herself and, what is more astonishing, the lords of creation. The latter summarily settle the first riddle by declaring that woman was designed for marriage. It makes no difference with the popularity of this decision that men have an awkward custom of distributing the arithmetical equality of the sexes by debarring women from the decimating occupation of soldiers, bum and circular sawyers, etc., and the elevating pursuits of seafaring, and manufacturing powder and nitro-glycerine, and being hanged. Women are so soon worn out with life, however, that, by means of the refining process of widowering, about every sixth man is privileged to afford at least two women an opportunity to fulfill the object of their creation; and, to the credit of the race be it acknowledged, that every man hastens to enjoy his privilege, and every woman to embrace her opportunity. This is the only consolation possible to offer to those few thousands of New England fair ones who find themselves in that appalling census total: "Excess of females over males."

But no sooner is the first question settled than the second starts up with appalling suddenness. Then how shall

THE DAUGHTERS

be educated? To begin with, it is impecsitively necessary that no ideas of her future work should be allowed to cross the girl's mind. It would be unmaidenly to think of such things. She must take a monthful of ancient history, a bite of modern history, a taste of mathematics, a bit of every ology, a dash of mental science, and the same amount of moral ditto. The effect of all this miscellaneous study is to make the mind resemble a cloth on which a painter cleans his brushes. She must learn political economy, of course, because she certainly will never have anything to do with national finances; and it is imperatively necessary that she should be conversant with the Constitution, because she is not called upon even to vote. But, after all, the one thing needful is to put her on the piano-stool before she can reach the pedals, and keep her there two hours a day, dangling her little feet, strumming the discordant keys, and lugubriously chanting: "Wu-hun, ah-hand, too-hoo, ah-hand."

Ah! How fervently does she rejoice—when she stands in the radiant beauty of her graduating robes, and the reporters busy extracting from her essay the good things which her composition teacher has been busy putting in it—that she is forever done with those horrid studies. How bright and gay is the world

INTO WHICH SHE HAS EMERGED!

The roses and camellias are always blooming, the lights are always twinkling, the river is always rippling, the music is forever pulsing; life is set, she believes, to the Strauss waltzes. Her sole responsibility is the harmonizing of colors. Her memory is burdened simply with the number and make of her shoes and gloves. Nobody asks her, between the figures of the Lancers, to explain Locke's Theory of the Origin of Ideas. In good society no one hears anything about ideas. Out under the stars, Adolphus does not allude to the "Variations in the Elongation of Mercury." To be sure, he talks about Venus and her satellites, when it is well known she has none, her variations, her inclinations, etc.; but his companion misunderstands every word that he says, and finds that the Venus of the astronomer and the Venus of the courtier are two very different things. In her little rose-tinted notes she commences "*Dearest* Frederick;" but it never occurs to Frederick that, if he is dear in the superlative degree, he must at least be Frederick III. in her affections. What does love care for grammar? Neither Frederick nor any one else expects anything of Violet but to be young and gay, graceful and charming, till she is

MARRIED.

Then she suddenly discovers that now she is expected to know everything, do everything, and be everything.

All at once, and all o'er,
With a mighty uproar.

"Can she make bread?" is the chorus. No, of course she can't. "Well our grandmothers made bread." What of it? They didn't live with a steam bakery round the corner. Nobody asks if Frederick can saw wood or mow. His grandfather did both; but Violet is sure Frederick would station himself with his segar directly under the clothes-line, and his own head would be the first wood chopped. He might, indeed, sally forth some summer morning, gally swinging his scythe; but, before night, he would surely be brought home, like some popular actor, "in two parts." However, she feels that she can love Frederick even if he does differ in some respects from his revered ancestors. "Can she knit?" cries the chorus. No. "Well, our grandmothers knitted all the stockings for their families." The absurdity of thinking that Frederick, who cannot endure a darn in his fine hose, would wear those coarse, clumsy, ribbed-yarn stockings, even if she could make them. Clearly, the woman of to-day is good enough for the man of to-day; but, seeing that some writers are so infatuated with their grandmothers' ways and works, perhaps that apparently-useless and absurd canoe, that a man shall not marry his grandmother, is not so unnecessary after all.

Poor Violet is the subject of

UNLIMITED ADVICE.

That delightful fashion-writer, "Florence Firefly," first appeals to her, impressively stating that women should know how to manufacture their own bonnets and dresses, cover their own parasols, and make their own underclothing. Then comes "Katy-did," chirping in the public ear how she furnished a home very prettily with only $50 outlay; making easy-chairs out of barrels and sofas out of old trunks, and upholstering them with discarded curtains and 10-cent chints. She enthusiastically describes a cosy little home, presided over by a domestic fairy who made picture-frames out of straws, thread, shavings, moss,—anything that came handy; and who embroidered towel-racks, wood-boxes, flat-iron holders,—filling up her leisure-moments by crocheting ornamental clothes-pin bags and waste-string receptacles. Alas! and has it come to this? Surely it were better for a woman to endure infanticide in China than to grow up in America and devote her best energies to constructing an ornamental gridiron-cover. Nobody insults Frederick's common sense by publishing a weekly paper to instruct him how to employ his leisure-moments in carving an ornamental spittoon-cover, or to direct him how to construct an elegant Gothic pen-rack out of old knife-handles, or to make a boot-blacking stand, "with a leather rest for the boot, and the cushion done in Afghan stitch, with an embroidered border of autumn-leaves." No, indeed. When Frederick's work is done, he jabs his pen into a tumbler of shot, and blacks his boots on a pine-box endeared by long service, and bearing his monogram done with many a careless sweep of the brush. Then he goes home, puts his segar in his mouth, his feet on the verandah-railing, and unfolds the evening-paper to learn what is going on in the world; while Violet, who has not found time yet to glance at the morning's TRIBUNE, sits down beside him, charmingly dressed, and her little white hands busy with an ornamental receptacle for hair-combings.

But it is not enough for the world of to-day that Violet should be content with home-duties (ornamental work included), and be absorbed in the interests of her family. She must have

AN AIM IN LIFE.

"Be cultured," cries the chorus. "Get culture," pleads "Florence Firefly." "Get culture," chirps "Katy-did." "Get culture," shrieks the Representative Woman from the platform. "How can I get it?" plaintively queries Violet, with her hands in the much demanded bread, the baby wailing in his cradle, the new dress unfinished on the sewing-machine, and the ornamental hair-receptacle still incomplete in her work-basket. "Why will you rust after marriage?" indignantly queries the Representative Woman. "Keep up your studies. Botanize, entomologize, conchologize,—even if you have to do it at the cradle's side."

Violet finds it not so easy to jog the cradle with her foot, holding an open Geology in one hand, and a curious stone in the other. Still, she succeeds for about ten minutes. Then a fly lights on what will be the baby's nose if he lives. There is a little sniffle, a wandering clutch of the helpless little hands, a quivering of the tiny eyelids, an ominous creasing and wrinkling of the wee pink face, similar to that produced by squeezing the head of an india-rubber doll. The mother hastens to jog the cradle; the book slips from her hand, and, in trying to save that from falling, she drops the stone with a loud bang. The baby gives a convulsive start, and is galvanized into full life, and begins operatics. Good-bye science!

Then comes "Vitriol," in the *Weekly Satire*, and is very caustic over the thousands that are spent on the musical education of women, who, three years after marriage, never open their pianos. From all of which he infers that music is learned by women to lure men to matrimonial destruction, and, when that object is attained, the music is thrown aside. Now, when, does "Vitriol" think, is the best time for a young wife to practice the piano,—when the baby is asleep, and all her energies are exerted to keep him so; or when he is awake, and all his energies are exerted to keep her so? This is a question in which many young ladies who have received thousand-dollar musical educations are now deeply interested.

But all other demands of the age pale before the last fiat of the Progressive Sisterhood—that woman should be the partner of

HER HUSBAND'S BUSINESS CARES.

That, however, is where the law and the Progressive Sisterhood disagree. It may as well become an accepted fact, though, that there are certain branches of business in which women will never succeed. They are constitutionally incapable of handling real estate, trading horses, keeping a hotel, or understanding the Board of Trade jargon. Perhaps some of the fair readers of THE TRIBUNE think they comprehend the meaning of such phrases as "selling short," "buying long," "hot corn," "chips," "corners," and "squeezes." Alas! there is a vast difference between the language of the parlor and the Board-Room, and dialectic peculiarities are not translatable. WITCH HAZEL.

HUMOR.

A man who came to Danbury eight years ago, worth nothing, is now the owner of three dogs.

—Controversy and chemistry: Why is absolute dogma, your reverence, like absolute alcohol? So, please you, because it is utterly above proof.

—A Catlinville, Ill., girl, who recovered $10 from a young fellow for kissing her against her will, offered him the money back again a few days afterwards if he would "do it again."

—Keokuk boys exhibit their courage by buying half-ripe watermelons, and eating them in the shade of bulletin boards posted over with cholera medicine advertisements.

—A Georgia "cracker" was offered $4 per day to labor, when he exclaimed: "Sir, I'v'e d'pose I'd work when I'v'e jest discovered a fresh coon-track!"

—In Savannah, Ga., women are employed as horse-car conductors, and modest young men complain that they cannot enter one of those vehicles without having a dirty hand and arm passed about their waists.

—A Roaring Branch, Pa., woman has peeled over 200 cords of bark this summer, besides twice peeling the bark off her husband's nose because he made love to the milkmaid.

—The other day, at Lincoln, Neb., a lawyer arose and said: "May it please the Court, there's a fight out-doors, and I ask for a short adjournment." The Court went out with him.

—At one time Saturday there were five bald-headed men in one of our dry-goods stores, looking vacantly about, and each one thoughtfully rubbing his head with a finger that had a thread tied about it.—*Danbury News.*

—A mother's love is a holy thing, and is beautifully illustrated in the case of the French woman who murdered her husband that she might become a widow and thus procure the discharge of her son from the army.

—The hotel-keepers at Niagara are discussing a plan to stop tourists five miles from the falls and stuff their ears with cotton, to prevent them from hearing the roar without first paying a fee of $3.

—The most unpopular man in Virginia is one who has made the accidental discovery that kerosene is as efficacious as whisky to cure rattlesnake bites.

—A woman in San Francisco proposes to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, and her husband, who is a Methodist preacher, wishes the bet was for ten times the distance, and that she would march off on a skirmish line.

—This is the height of the preserving season. We saw through the window of a Worcester street house, Saturday, a shirt-sleeved man trying to pull off a pair of boots, and heard him say quite plainly: "Jam the jam stuff to jell.—*Danbury News.*

—Referring to the practice of discharging lady clerks from the public offices when they get married, a Detroit paper thinks it must be wrong, and asks: "How can a woman be expected to support a husband if she is discharged as soon as she gets one?"

—A stranger in a Detroit street-car, when asked for his fare, pulled off one of his shoes and drew up a fifty-cent note, remarking that if a little prejudice on his part would prevent it, he didn't propose being left penniless in a strange city.

—It is told of a young gentleman whom a maiden liked, but her father didn't, that at a reasonable hour the old gent mildly intimated that the time for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," answered nineteen, solemnly, suddenly; "we have been waiting for over an hour for you to put yourself in your little bed." The father retired thoughtfully.

—The young man in Twenty-eighth street, last night, who sat down in front of the residence of a nervous old couple, near Fifth avenue, and hoarsely sang "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," must have been praying for rain, for he got wet.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—The power of love is shown in the case of the Iowa girl who went three miles from home to a pasture-lot belonging to her father, and there cut the throat of a calf, so that when the old gentleman heard of the matter he might hasten thither, and thus give his daughter a courting spell with a lover who had been warned not to appear upon the premises.

—Scene: Crowded horse-car. Strong-minded female—"Sir, I would have you to understand that, in this enlightened century, no one but a brute would suffer a lady to stand in this manner." Bald-looking old gentleman, savagely—"Madam, I belong to the dark ages, and if you call me a brute again I'll shake the life out of you." Female faints; grand hysterical tableau.

—There was talk of Judge Hoar's calling up, at the Harvard Commencement dinner, Mr. Emerson, just home from his travels in Egypt and elsewhere, with the remark that the audience would like to learn what the Sphinx had to say to the philosopher of Concord, when a lady observed: "I know what it was: 'You're another.'"

—The Rev. Moncure D. Conway, in a recent letter from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: "Mr. Spurgeon is credited with the following, which, if not true, is ben *trovato*. He is said to have been taken to task by some Sabbatarian since he has found it necessary to employ a brougham to take him to church: 'But,' he urged, 'I only sit in the carriage—I don't work.' 'Ah! yes, sir,' said the other; 'but your coachman—think of him!' 'Oh, he is a Jew, and keeps the seventh day Sabbath.' 'But your horse?' 'Oh!' said Spurgeon, getting a little impatient, 'he is a Jew, too!' This reminds me of another little story going the rounds concerning one of our Broad Church clergymen, who, being recently on an excursion in Scotland, was vehemently rebuked by his landlady for taking a walk on Sunday afternoon. The clergyman said that he could not see the harm, and said: 'You know that we read that our Lord himself walked with His disciples in the fields on the Sabbath-day.' 'Ay,' said the old lady, 'ay, I ken it, an' I ne'er shocht any the better o' Him for it, neither!'"

EXODUS.

A MIDSUMMER IDYL.

When hested uplands glimmering dance
Beneath the torrid noon,
And all cool winds are in a trance,
And hedge-rows, in a swoon
Of dreamy distances, shrink close
To meadows harvest-bare,
Where darker green sedges wave in streams,
I haste and bide me there.

Where tempered sunlight sifts through leaves
Of beeches on the grass,
And piebald spiders deftly weave
Their tangled wiles, and guard
Their silken banners all embossed
With jewels of the dew,
Where cool-stemmed lilies spread their vans,
I haste and bide me there.

EDGEWOOD, Aug 11, 1873. R. J. C.

The Women of To-Day.

Two Rushford (Minn.) school-ma'ams killed a rattlesnake, and the *Star* says: "It's all cant about the heroism of our grandmothers and all that; they warn't a bit braver, in our opinion, than the women of Rushford to-day. In fact, we believe that if our school-ma'ams aforesaid had been in Grandmother Eve's place, instead of fooling with the serpent till they got bit, they'd have stunned it, and then, while Adam was comfortably tucked up a rock and mistaken for old fellow's head, and we'd all of us been in the Garden of Eden now, instead of having to scratch to buy us clothes."

NOTES ON CALIFORNIA.

The Petrified Forest of Sonoma County.

BY THE HON. J. D. CATON.

In a scientific sense, there is no other locality in California so interesting as the Napa Valley. The hot springs of Calistago have given it its celebrity. They call them springs, but they are only holes dug in the deep, black vegetable deposit, which extends down to an uncertain depth, and which is perfectly saturated with hot water and steam. Thrust a bar down anywhere, and it will soon be heated to a high temperature. Only those trees whose roots run near the surface can live upon this deposit. Not many miles to the north, and separated from this valley by a low mountain range, are the celebrated California Geysers. Surely there is a hot country underneath this region, and not very far distant, if we may judge by its frequent outcroppings. Everywhere are the indications of former volcanic activity, vital evidence of which we see still remains. Volcanic peaks and extinct craters are all around us, and so are the lava beds of various components.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST.

But these were not the objects which brought me here, for these I had seen and partially studied years ago. It was the *petrified forest* which has lately been brought to notice which I desired to visit. My first curiosity was gratified by the examination of an artificial grotto, built up of fragments of the petrified wood, some weighing several tons, which showed the growth of the wood, the knots, and curls as distinctly as in life. The first question was, Is it lime or silica? Having no convenient test with me, I sent to the pantry for some sharp vinegar. It produced no more impression on the petrifaction than water. It was silicious, then, beyond all question. On Monday morning we took a carriage with four good horses and were on our way up the valley in an easterly direction for a mile or more, and then bore to the left up a canon in the foot-hills, and began the ascent on the old and long-used road to the

SONOMA VALLEY,

which is separated from the Napa Valley by a mountain range of moderate altitude. About two and a half miles further we passed a divide 600 feet (by aneroid barometer) above Calistago, and then descended about one and a half miles and brought up at the cabin of Charles Edwards, or *Petrified Charley*, as he is called for short. Charley is the owner of the petrified forest, or rather has made a homestead claim there, and lives in single blessedness on bread and bacon of his own cooking. He is a Swede by birth, has been a sailor, and miner, and rover generally, and has not settled down in this hard spot to make his fortune by acting as guide to visitors and selling choice specimens. He entertains travelers, too, who can sleep on a bundle of hay and enjoy his frugal face, though he does not claim to be an inn-keeper, and pays the State no revenue for a license. Some of the party were invited to ride up, drove by the door of the cabin, and as near the sights to be seen as practicable, and alighted. By this time Charley had arrived, staff in hand, with a large badge in front of a stately stove-pipe hat, inscribed GUIDE. He let down the rude bars to afford us passage, and then led the way up the foot-path to the first petrified tree, which I found to be 580 feet above Calistago, and 26 feet above the cabin of the proprietor. Originally but a small portion of the upper side of this petrifaction had been exposed above the soil, though it could be traced for perhaps 80 feet by fragments and broken sections of the trunk. Twenty feet, perhaps, of the butt of the tree had been uncovered by Nature to the depth of four feet at the highest point, and Charley had uncovered by excavation to a depth of several feet more, till he had reached a point where the diameter was thirteen feet; but he had not reached the middle apparently by several feet. The petrifaction was complete, except some portions of the bark which were decayed and soft, and readily crumbled to powder in the fingers. Here, in the shade of a scrub oak, the invalids remained, while I pursued the interesting search, listening to the learned dissertation of Charley upon the cause and mode of petrifactions in general, and of this in particular. He led me to about twenty of these petrified trees within the space of a few acres. Considerable portions of some had been uncovered by Nature's doings, while of others only such parts as Charley had uncovered could be seen. Nearly all were large trees, so far as we could judge. Fractures showed most of the petrifactions to be white or light yellow, with occasionally a black streak. Invariably the variegations were determined by the original grain of the wood, which was always quite distinct as it ever could have been when in life. Two trees, however, were

ENTIRELY BLACK

throughout, though different portions varied in intensity of color, and these were the most exposed of any which I met. There was no difficulty in determining that the trees were the California Red Wood (*Sequoia Sempervirens*). The only other specie of this genus now extant is the *Sequoia Gigantea*, or the Big Trees, which are only found in the Sierra Nevadas, and this species is still more limited in its habitat, although several fossil species of the genus *Sequoia* have been found, and one—the *Sequoia Langsdorffi*—found in the

REGIONS NORTHAWAY OF GREENLAND,

in about latitude 70 degrees north, is very nearly if not precisely identical with the Red Wood, which is now only found in the coast-range of California, between the 36th and 42d degrees of north latitude. Indeed the Red Wood presents no mean comparison for magnitude with its near relative the Big Tree of the Sierras, some measuring from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, and one stumpseven miles from Eureka was reported 38 feet in diameter, and some have attained a height of 220 feet. Its makes excellent finishing lumber, for which it is much used in San Francisco. Our guide had made extensive search for these petrifactions, and had found them for a distance of seventeen miles in a north and south direction, and less than a mile wide always on the westerly slope of the range of foot-hills, the apex of which we passed on our way here. Through the valley runs a small creek to the south, a few hundred feet from the guide's cabin. On the west side of this creek, he informed me, the mountain's side was of an entirely different formation to that on the east side, where the petrifactions occur.

All the petrified trees which I examined are prostrate, and all fell in a

SOUTHEAST DIRECTION.

with no perceptible variation, and such is the case with all that Charley has found, except one in a canon, which he pointed out a mile or more north, where the stub of one, thirty or forty feet high, still stands erect, though he thought this had once been prostrate. But he did not suggest how it had regained its erect posture.

The philosophy of this phenomenon must form the subject of reflection to all who examine this interesting field of observation, and to me it seemed not of difficult solution.

The range of hills, upon the western base or slope of which these petrifactions occur, is composed largely of tufa, a soft sandstone, of

VOLCANIC ORIGIN,

which hardens on exposure to the atmosphere.

Here, then, was the source of the silex which had, particle by particle, taken the place of the wood, and so gradually as to preserve with absolute perfection the original form of the wood which it had replaced.

The way I read the evidence before me was this: Here stood the great red wood forest, perhaps on a level plain, perhaps on a declivity. Then came the great volcanic eruption, probably from those volcanic peaks and extinct craters we see away to the east, and deposited these tufa hills which form the eastern border of the basin in which the petrifactions are found. These deposits no doubt closed in with the Western range at some point South, thus forming a lake of the present valley. The

WATERS OF THIS LAKE

submerged this redwood forest, and being heated by the volcanic fires became saturated with silex from the great body of the tufa constituting the Eastern and Southern border of the lake. Then commenced the process of petrifaction by dissolving away a particle of the wood and depositing in its place a particle of silex, and so went on this great work of nature till it was finally accomplished as we now see it. This process was no doubt slow as we ordinarily compute time, but, as the geologist computes it, may not have been very extended. After the submerged trees thus standing erect had been converted to flint, then came another convulsion of nature, which took away the dam which confined the waters, and allowed them to escape, changed the elevations and inclinations of the surfaces, prostrated the trees of stone, and brought down deposits in the rushing course of the escaping waters, which covered most if not all of the prostrate trees, a few of which by the subsequent denuding process of nature have become exposed as we now see them. I think there is

ABUNDANT EVIDENCE

to establish all the positions of the theory suggested. Those who will readily recognize the facts of this petrifaction must have taken place in hot water saturated, or at least heavily charged, with silex. The evidence of former volcanic activity in this immediate neighborhood—the hot springs and geysers near by now existing (there are many others beside those I have mentioned)—indicate the heat which raised the temperature of the water to the point necessary for the work, and the tufa on which it rested indicates the source of the silex which it held in solution. That the trees were prostrated after the petrifaction took place is clearly shown by the fact that they are broken into short sections, an effect which could only have been produced by the falling of those large stone columns, and the fact that all fell in the same direction shows that all were thrown down by the same violence, and so at the same time. Nearly all being buried with drift shows that a great current of water passed over them after they were prostrate, and the subsequent washing readily served to uncover the small portions which we now see exposed. Fragments of

PETRIFIED LIMBS

may be found scattered over the surface, which, at the time the trees were prostrated may have been thrown to a considerable distance, or they may have been moved about by the action of the waters which uncovered them.

I think it highly probably that a careful observer might pass down this valley, in which these interesting petrifactions occur, and detect the place where the dam was broken away and the pent-up waters allowed to escape. But even should this evidence be wanting of the former existence of a lake of hot water, the simple fact that the petrifaction could only have taken place when the trees were submerged with hot silicious water, is absolutely conclusive on that subject. The changes which must have taken place in the surface of the earth by terrestrial agitation may well have obliterated many of the evidences of the former topography of the region.

Altogether this is a

MOST INTERESTING REGION

for the study of the geologist, or the visit of the tourist, and I regretted exceedingly that I could not spend days in the study of these surroundings, instead of being limited to hours. I have heard of several other petrifactions in the mountain regions, but the study of the situations must develop surroundings similar to those I have just described.

"I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH, AND THE LIFE."

Life as a mother leads her little child,—
Now passing on before, and then, in accents mild,
Calling to learn the lessons will readily recognize the facts
And all the tender mother beaming in her face;
Now ling'ring by its side, while, in its childish glee,
It gathers pretty flowers, or listens to the bee,
Picks up the shining shells, or seeks the pebble fair,
Sporting among the flowers, its laughter fills the air.
Charmed with the lovely scene, the child desires to stay;
Night comes, the mother's hand must lead the child away.

She takes the tiny hand to lead it to its home;
It draws away, nor could the flowers leave roam.
Calling with gentle voice, the mother goes away,
That love it has for her may draw it from its play.
The child looks up in grief, it fears to stay alone,
Regrets the flowers its play, and slowly follows home.
The mother shows the way, love leads the child along;
She turns its grief to joy, and cheers it with her song.
And though sin seemed to leave, her heart was with it still;
Thus she but sought to *lead*, and not to *force* its Will.

And thus the Lord, with us, children of greater years,
To lead us to Himself, oft leaves us to our fears;
But always keeps in call, speaks with a voice of love,
Saying, I am the Way that leads to Heaven above.
The outward things of Nature can sustain the child;
Lingo not here alone; the night comes dark and wild.
I am the Truth and Life; in Me alone you live;
Then linger not, but come, for I alone can give.
The rest and peace you seek, alone can show the way
That leads from Night and Death to Life and Endless Day.

TRUTH lives from God alone. Its tendrils, reaching down,
Take root within our Rest, and find but earthly ground.
But, unlike natural roots, that all their substance draw
From ground wherein they grow, this is the Spiritual Law:
"That Truth shall feed the life that makes for it a home.
And change the barren clay to rich, productive loam."
Each Truth is as a cord to bind us to our God;
It is the Way of Love, and banishes the rod.
TRUTH is the Form of LOVE, and LOVE the LIFE of TRUTH;
Truth joined to Love, in us, shall give eternal youth.

J. F. CLARK.

The Mode in Ear Ornaments.

We think pearls are wasted on the hilts of swords, yet it is now the prevailing fashion in Paris to have one on a yataghan or dagger, that is worn as an earring, not pendant, but to all appearance thrust through the prettiest part of one's keenest perceptive organ. It is only an appearance, fortunately, there being a spring underneath concealed by either a pearl or some jewel that serves as a hilt. It is so cleverly disposed that it fastens the murderous-looking weapon like any other ear-ring; but it looks as if a jealous Giaour had fiercely plunged his weapon and left it there. This piece of jewelry is creating a great sensation. When worn by an olive-skinned brunette, whose bright eyes flash, it attracts one as peril will sometimes, until youth finds he is the victim of cutting things.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

The skilful Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New York, who has opened an office at 167 South Clark-st. for the treatment of all diseases of the skin, hair, etc., is a physician, with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, lose, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, shiftiness, or any disease or humor of the scalp. Send for circular.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose,

Pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, blackheads, untimely wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, and warts are positively cured by Dr. Perry, No. 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 167 South Clark-st.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

AND

Paper Hangings.

My entire stock, as above, is still offered at RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices to cash customers.

The stock embraces the best qualities and finest styles of goods, and REAL BARGAINS are offered.

SPENCER H. PECK,

195 and 197 Wabash-av.,
CORNER ADAMS-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon the ground, which, as PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords both for investment and homes, an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to purchase suitable property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fences, outbuilt to stables, etc., for sale on easy terms. Our property is first-class in location, and there is ample railway accommodation.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

A. H. MILLER

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,

183 & 185 Wabash-av.,

Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$2 A Doz. BEST BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHS, $2 A Doz.

486 State-st.,
Opposite Continental Hotel.
DENSLOW, Artist.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18.

THE

SENSATION OF THE AGE!

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING

WORLD'S FAIR,

Three Times Larger than Ever,

CONSISTING OF

Museum,

MENAGERIE,

CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Classic Statuary, Mechanics and Fine Arts,

GARDEN OF

ZOOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY,

AND

Dan Castello's, Sig. Sebastian's and Mons. D'Atalie's

GRAND TRIPLE INTERNATIONAL

Equestrian and Hippodramatic Exposition.

THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES

And those separate and distinct Arenic, Circus, and Spectacular Rings, seen by the whole audience simultaneously, in one Colossal Pavilion, large enough to seat comfortably 14,000 persons, to which is added this season, a wooden structure, in the style of the old Roman Amphitheatre, erected in advance of the arrival of the Company, with capacity for 2,000 reserved seats, overlooking the entire Coliseum and performance of the Hippodrome.

The Grand Street Pageant,

With its Three Silver Cornet Bands, as it appeared on Broadway, New York, where it was witnessed by Hundreds of Thousands of delighted and entranced spectators, will parade the Avenues of Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday (the first day of Exhibition), and parade upon the principal streets, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each and every day a display may be seen BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME. It is a sight so Gorgeous and Grand as to be worthy

A JOURNEY OF ONE HUNDRED MILES!

This Colossal Exhibition, absolutely

Ten Times Larger than any Other Show,

WILL EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18, 1873,

On the Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Two Exhibitions on Monday, at 2 and 7 p. m., and Three Grand and Full Performances upon each succeeding day, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 9 years.....25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats.....75 cents.

TO THE ENTIRE TWENTY SHOWS.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Will contain the largest and most magnificent representative specimens of the whole Animal Kingdom, the most conspicuous of which are

LIVING SEA LIONS,

Four Asiatic and African Elephants, sixteen White Sacred or Two-humped Camels, Arabian and Nubian Dromedaries, Babylonian Lions, Bengal Tigers, Vlacke Yaks, two magnificent Giraffes, Giant Black Rhinoceros, Monkeys, Monsters, Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles from every clime and of every species, making a grand total of upwards of 2,000 Rare Specimens, 150 Magnificent Animal Cages, Vans, etc., etc.

Among the Museum Curiosities will be exhibited three times daily Prof. FARINI'S wonderful

TALKING MACHINE,

which sings, laughs, and talks in all languages, and for the exclusive use of which Mr. Barnum, for six months pays $20,000. Also the Fiji Cannibals, Modoc, and Digger Indians, the celebrated Albino What-is-it? Colonel Routt, Bearded Girl, Mo-armed Boy, curious Phenomena and Freaks of Nature. Also,

A National Portrait Gallery,

CONTAINING

100 LIFE-SIZE OIL PAINTINGS,

Of all the Presidents, Statesmen, Military Representatives, Queens, Potentates, and Celebrities; Prof. Rogers' group of

CLASSIC AND HISTORIC STATUARY,

Bohemian Glass-Blowers,

And A HUNDRED extremely curious and ingenious life-like, moving, mechanical Automatons, from Paris, and Geneva, Switzerland, consisting of Fairies and Ladies in Transformation Scenes, Historical and Mythological Anecdotes, Singing and Flitting Birds, Automaton Musicians, Gorgeous Grotto of Flying Birds, Mechanical Beauties, Lace Mills, Flying Chariots, Dancing Shoe, Moving Railroad Trains, Mipping Cascades, and Wonders of the most curious and exquisite works of Art, all of which will be exhibited, or themselves to constitute a first-class exhibition.

Also the Greatest Miniature Comedian,

COMMODORE NUTT,

The Famous Star of the Gen. Tom Thumb Troupe,

And his wonderful California composer,

ADMIRAL DOTT,

19 Years Old, 28 Inches High, and 15 Pounds in Weight.

TWELVE HUNDRED MEN AND HORSES,
TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS,
SIX FAMOUS CLOWNS.

Such an Exhibition, so comprehensive, grand, and cosmopolitan, has never before been seen on earth.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12 | Joliet, Aug. 16.
Jacksonville, Aug. 13. | Lafayette, Aug. 25.
Peoria, Aug. 14. | South Bend, Aug. 26
Bloomington, Aug. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSING WEEK OF THE

GRAND IRISH-AMERICAN

EXPOSITION!

FOR THE

Benefit of St. Jarlath's Church.

The EXPOSITION and FAIR in aid of ST. JARLATH'S CHURCH enters now upon its last week, and we cordially urge all our readers who have not visited this charming entertainment, to do so without fail. Those who have already paid the Exposition a visit are sure to go again. It is impossible in so brief a notice to give a detailed account of the many beauties and curiosities, any one of which would amply repay a visit. The beautiful scenic decorations, the graceful draping of the side stalls and ladies' stand, the Art Gallery, the tropical exhibition, the sweet strains of the excellent orchestra, or the still sweeter strains of the human voices—all these attractions render St. Jarlath's Great Fair one of the most delightful entertainments it has ever been our good fortune to visit. We would call attention to one more important feature. The articles for sale are both useful and ornamental, and all of them elegant, affording the rare opportunity at Fairs of getting the worth of one's money.

PROGRAMME.

1. March—"Abbreviator".....Elliott
2. Overture—"Queen of Spades".....Suppe
3. Medley of Scotch Airs.....Dodsworth
4. Solo for Clarinet, from "Somnambula"....Bellini
By Mr. F. Schoepp.
5. Potpourri Comique.....Hamm
6. Waltz—"Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss
7. Solo for Bells.....Mr. C. Nitschke.
8. Quadrille—"Entre Nous".....Faust
C. DOTZTER, Director.

Admission—Single Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, admitting two persons each day, $1.

GRAND IRISH-AMERICAN

EXPOSITION!

For the Benefit of St. Jarlath's Church.

The Board of Management beg to announce that

Ald. Heath and Ald. McEvoy

Have consented, at the request of a large number of friends, to present themselves as candidates for a

Magnificent Tea Service of Solid Silver,

Expressly ordered for the occasion, and to be presented by the Managers of the Exposition to the person receiving the largest number of votes. The polls will be opened in the Hall of the Exposition (West Side Rink), corner of Lake and West Randolph-sts., at 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., and will be closed on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., the hour of closing to be published hereafter.

The Excellent Orchestra, which has charmed the many visitors to the Exposition during the past two weeks, will perform on the evening of the treat, and in addition, Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, in which the most talented amateurs in the city will appear, will be given during the week, of which timely announcement with full particulars through the daily papers.

Admission, afternoon and evening, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, admitting two ones each day, $1.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Enthusiastic Reception

OF THE NEW COMPANY!

Monday evening, Aug. 18—Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, will be presented the very successful new and original play, in a prologue and three acts, dramatized expressly for this Theatre, from Wilkie Collins' last great Romance,

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

WITH A SUPERB CAST.

To conclude with the very laughable farce,

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!

In rehearsal—Bronson Howard's latest Society Drama LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS MORE!

Romance

OF A POOR YOUNG MAN!

WITH ITS EXCELLENT CAST!

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Thursday—Production of Lester Wallack's Comedy,

CENTRAL PARK.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av.

HARRY CHAPMAN, HARRY CORDOVA, } .....Lessees and Managers.

The only First-Class Vaudeville Theatre in the West.

This beautiful Theatre will open September 15, with the largest Vaudeville Company ever organized in America. The opening will include BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, BALLET, DRAMA, FARCES, NEGRO SKETCHES, &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

GLOBE THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY

OF THE BEAUTIFUL COMMEDIENNE

MISS MARIAN MORDAUNT,

In her new serio-comic Drama,

DARLING; or Woman and Her Master.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
In preparation—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

ST. BRIDGET'S PICNIC.

For the benefit of the poor during the coming winter, will take place on the 23d proximo, in

SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK.

The Great Eastern cars are engaged to leave their depot on corner of Peoria and Kinzie-sts., at 8 a. m. Tickets will include admission to the grounds, a ticket to the numerous athletic exercises programmed by the officers. A most happy and pleasurable time may be anticipated by all participating in the excursion. The train will come on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad as far as 39th Street Crossing, and thence to the grove. Tickets, 25; children half fare.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCES and ART, No. 140 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,500 numbered

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

OOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

FOR THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF

00 Residence Lots

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING

UMBOLDT PARK STATION,

ON

TUESDAY, Aug. 19,

At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

...e Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & ...l Railroad, located on Central Park, Tuskhan, ...nway, and Lawndale-ave. These lots form a part of ...e's Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure ... well water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now ...paved, which will have a continuous drive to the ...re of the city. These lots are distant one half mile ...the great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly west ...umboldt Park. Communication over the St. Paul Road ...t the same as street car fare, and the distance about ...miles from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. ... Road has already established on this property its ..., known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that ...ommodation trains shall stop there to take up and ...ge passengers. This road will come into the city ...inois-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh ...urs Wagon Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. ...ge. It would be difficult to conceive of better facili... for rapid and cheap communication with any part of ...city than are here realized. Parties desiring property ...speculation or occupation, should not fail to attend ...is sale. This perfect-a printed abstract is furnished ... each lot. Terms of sale—30 per cent cash at time of ... 15 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, ...8 per cent interest. A free train of cars will start ...m the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. ...ge, on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock, returning ...ce on sale. The Milwaukee Road, used only by Elison ...ster, will be erected on the ground.

FREE TRAIN OF CARS will start from the Pitts... & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. bridge, on ...nday, August 18, at 2 o'clock, stopping at Halsted-st., ...t Station, and Western-av., returning after the sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES,

Phaetons & Buggies,

At No. 315 State-st.,

...n Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clk.

SALE PEREMPTORY, FOR CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

ALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

...le of Buggies,

On WEDNESDAY, August 20, at 10 o'clock.

...le of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

On THURSDAY, August 21, at 9½ o'clock.

...le of Household Furniture, &c.,

On SATURDAY, August 23, at 9½ o'clock.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY.

REGULAR SALE OF

...ry Goods, Notions,

Underwear, Hats and Caps.

...d at the same time a fine invoice of

...ver-plated Goods, Tea Sets, Castors, ...Knives, Forks, &c., &c.

...rolls Venetians, Rug and Ingrain Carpets.

...e commence promptly at 9½ a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...T AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

...ousehold Furniture.

...Parlor Suits, 50 Walnut Bedsteads.

...Walnut Bureaus, 50 Walnut W S Bureaus.

...Marble-top Tables. Book-Cases, Wardrobes.

...ice and Parlor Desks.

...hs and Lounges, Mirrors.

...rpets, Crumb-Cloths, Sewing Machines.

...p and Open Buggies.

...gle and Double Harness.

...crates of English Crockery.

...casks Glassware.

...ATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 9 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY.

...'s Sale, at No. 116 Randolph-st., Tuesday, August 19, at 10 a. m.

...entire Stock and Fixtures of the finely fitted-up ...116 Randolph-st., near corner of Clark, consist... ...three Billiard Tables (new), with balls, cues, &c.; ...ne Marble Bar, one large Mirror, one Showcase ...al fruit, Gas Chandeliers, lot of Glassware, one ...Heater, cost $150, ice Box, Silverware, &c., &c. ...one horse must be sold, and in a fine chance for any ...t to go in the business. It is a fine stand, and will ...sold together or separate.

...rticulars apply to T. E. STACY,

Deputy Sheriff.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st.

...RNITURE, CARPETS,

...And General Merchandise,

...ction, Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 9:30 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

...Y OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

...ool Side Auction House, 61 South Canal-st.

...ar Auction Sales on WEDNESDAYS and SAT... ...RS, of Furniture and General Household Goods, ...c., etc. Other than sale-days, goods at private ...prices.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.

...TURDAY, August 23, 1873, at 9 a. m., I will sell ...ublic Auction, for cash, the entire stock of Piano ...s, at 251 South Halsted-st., consisting of Pianos, ...s, Implements, Sheet-Music, Furniture, &c.

LEWIS HARRIS,

Constable and Auctioneer.

REFORM OF THE CUISINE.

The Latest Boston Notion—Girls' Clubs and Esthetic Cookery.

Almond Cheese-Cakes Very Nice in Their Way, but Hardly so Important as Soup and Meat.

Our Inferiority to Europe in the Science of Food-Preparation.

Knowledge that American Young Women Should Seek to Obtain.

A How! a Howe! Boston to the charge!
A cook! a cook! Hibernia to the rescue!
"Now unless it were," cried Julia Howe,
"Shall never be said of me,
That I and mine have turned aside
With cooking in jeopardie.
"Have down, have down, my maidens fair,
Have down into the hall;
We'll let our Boston talent loose
Within the kitchen-wall!"
"Make it! make it!" Hibernia cried,
"Make it, my children dear!
The Irish cooks will ousted be,
For Julia Howe is here."
Do you hear the din of the fight,

THE BATTLE-CRY OF BOSTON,

ever foremost in the good work, ever ready to charge, with bray of trumpets or hiss of sauce-pans, when there is a good fight to be fought, whether for the preservation or emendation of the Constitution, or the capture of the cuisine? Henceforth the eye-glass—which, by its frequency, has attested to the impaired vision of the youthful Boston maiden who has dimmed her sight by anxious poring, early and late, over works of science or manuals of art—will grow dusky with the steam arising from savory viands, whose curies she will carefully supervise from a state of inchoate insipidity to the perfection of ambrosial lusciousness. To the cloud and water-proof (excuse us, aqua-scutum), which are de rigueur, will be added a regalia consisting of a long cooking-apron, while the chatelaine will no longer be reserved for opera-glass, fan, vinaigrette, and such articles, exemplifying the luxuriousness of this self-indulgent age; but a wooden spoon, an iron ditto, a meat-fork, two or three skewers, and a miniature andiron and sauce-pan are to be the insignia of this rebellion against indolence and the *dolce* of existence.

"And yet we are not sure. Boston could be nothing

WERE SHE NOT ESTHETIC.

Her children criticize Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Cherubini; are at home with pre-Raphaelitism; discuss chiaro-scuro, and can detect a real Titian or Guido at a glance. They play with science, and philosophic theories are the infants' first-books, in lieu of a dog-eared primer with "A stands for Aaron," as the Alpha of the English tongue. Nothing so vulgar, then, as common cooking emblems, but a silver candle-cup, plated pudding-dish, and a glass jelly-mould will be the proper adjuncts. We are positive that the Boston cooking parties will be an immense success; that the amount of knowledge gained thereby will be something surprising; and that its practical value to a Boston man will be something inestimable. We see him in the future when these fair young demoiselles, having become perfect in the high art of cookery, shall have assumed the head of his establishment, and the poet's words occur to us as peculiarly applicable:

But when he came, though *pale and worn*,
He looked so great and high,
So noble was his manly front,
So calm his steadfast eye,
We knew his wife, and she alone,
Had cooked his daily fare;
Of course the cheese-cake it was found,
And not of roast beef rare;
But jams, and tarts, and rolls, at which
The Parker House subsides,
And beef and chicken-croquettes brown,
The daintily provides.

A step in the right direction? Of course, if these girls are to be rich men's wives; but how if they are

TO MARRY POOR MEN,

or men with only two or three thousand a year to live on? Chicken-croquette and almond cheese-cake will hardly answer for his daily fare,—for, delicious cates as they are, they are somewhat expensive also, and they take some time to make properly.

Suppose, by some dire misfortune, a Boston girl, a graduate of the Girls' Club, who had tried the regulation cook's patience with her messing, but had achieved wonderful results in the cheese-cake and caramel way, should happen to see far forget what was due to herself, to the place of her birth, to Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall, as to marry, not a Boston man, but a human polyp from some other city,—New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco, perhaps. It would be a fearful thing to contemplate; but then it might be. Now, our acquaintance with this variety of polyp has led us to believe that, while he is ready to grasp anything with those tentacles of his, still, as he is so much of an evolution from the zoological polyp as to be gifted with speech, he is apt to cry out rather abusively if the food he all of the esthetic class. Not having been bred from his cradle to such art, he wants

SOUPS, AND MEATS, AND VEGETABLES.

Think of it and shudder. Human polyp comes home to dinner. "Any soup?" "No! I couldn't make soup; we didn't learn that at our Club, and the cook-book gives such queer receipts; and it takes so many trings, that I couldn't bother about it." "What's this on the platter?" "The meat you sent." "What [expressive rhetorical remark] have you done with it?" "Why, I put it in the big pot, which I filled full of water, and boiled it; wasn't that right?" Human polyp seems suddenly to find something decidedly wrong with the nation, and after a few more similar political remarks, adds, "It was a sirloin-roast." "Oh!" is the prolonged ejaculation of astonishment from the Boston girl, who has been in quite too close a state to properly resent his political remarks and flights of rhetoric. He isn't a Boston man, remember, but a human polyp from some other less esthetic place. "Anything else?" "Oh! such croquettes, and such a cheese-cake! I learned to make them when I belonged to the Girls' Club." Could that be a sneer on the polyp's face? The vocal sound he emitted would have done credit to an animal combining the dullest voices of the ass and bull-frog. He bolts a dozen croquettes and half a cheese-cake, makes an inroad in the jelly, and finally takes the edge off of his appetite with the rolls, which, the wretch unfeelingly remarks, are

THE ONLY THINGS WORTH EATING.

After dinner, instead of staying home to read Emerson, or Spencer, or Whitman, to his bride, he brute absolutely goes down to "Brown's," or "Delmonico's" to *get a dinner*, and sends Vera into hysterics by suggesting that she had better go a cook. Poor Minerva! Why wasn't he a Boston man, instead of a foreign polyp? Evidently her talents are wasted. This is more absolutely expected her to know what that disgusting piece of meat was, and he asked for soup. Of course, they always had soup at home, *when they had company*; sometimes a real thick potage for dinner, out of which they made a square meal, if esthetic Boston could be supposed to do anything so vulgar; but the idea of expecting soup every day! Why did she leave her native city, with its intellectual development, to waste her sweetness and her roulades, thymes and variations of the suisine upon the desert air of these benighted lands, whose uncultured denizens call for substantials."

No doubt this Girls' Club is just the thing for young ladies, doubtless, to become the wives of men who will only require an occasional whale as phosphoric food for the brain; and, with the simple means they, no doubt, possess, will be quite able to employ the Boston cook to attend to that portion of the culinary pabulum. But badinage apart, again we ask,

"CUI BONO?"

These young ladies are learning to make dainties by assembly, even to prepare more requisite food, still, in what manner is it fitting them for the economical management of a home of their own?

They prepare, regardless of the cost, certain dishes which they send to each others' houses to be judged of, and which, if there are many of them, must be provided in sufficiently large quantities, we suppose, for each member at least to taste. Variety adds zest to the repast, and we should hear me a Mutual-Admiration Club. Some inevitable. If soups, roasts, and game are cooked for the dinners, who takes charge of what is left, and which is the fortunate young lady who concocts a toothsome repast for a second day's dinner from the cold baked meats of the first? This is certainly as essential as to know how to make the first provision. Then, do they take it in turns? Does she who makes bread one day make the soup the second, prepare the roast for the third, the game for the fourth, then the salad, the pastry, and the dessert, in regular routine? Above all, has she learned the truth of

THE FRENCH SAYING

that "France has but one religion and a variety of soups, while America has but one soup (or gravy) and a variety of religions"? As regards the theological question, we have nothing to say; but, in respect to the soups, we must admit that the French have decidedly the advantage of us. How rarely, except in hotels or grand dinners, is soup made a regular portion of the daily meal; and yet it is one of the most healthful, the most easily-prepared, and almost necessary dishes that can be served. It gives appetite for a dinner of rich and varied courses, while it is a grateful introduction to the simplest fare. Does the Boston maiden learn how, from the trimmings on her joint, or the bones on the platter, to make this introductory dish, and, by adding celery to-day, sweet herbs to-morrow, cabbage and cherries (as the Germans do), spices, bay-leaves, and a variety of condiments, with vermicelli, macaroni, barley, rice, etc., to vary and make palatable this universally-liked introductory course? Is it impressed upon her how much variety can be added to the simple fare which she may be obliged to provide for herself and husband by this knowledge; and, above all, does she learn to make it in a sufficient quantity to answer for themselves and a possible guest or two? Or is she still to go on in the old,

STEREOTYPED NEW-ENGLAND WAY,

which is more like the bouilli of the French than their delicate soups? Is it still to be the huge piece of fresh beef, with the assortment of vegetables, thickened with barley or rice, which is heavy enough for an entire meal, and intended for that purpose? If hitherto this has been the sole idea of the ordinary American housekeeper, no matter where she resided.

The impetus that has been given to foreign travel of late years has awakened the traveling public at least to the superiority of the foreign cuisine over that to which they have been accustomed at home. Innovations have been introduced; but even now the ordinary housekeeper shrinks from the supposed trouble entailed by adding an extra dish to the regular meal. Then, the idea of adding spices, lemon-peel, and such foreign elements to meat, strikes her as being decidedly

IRREGULAR AND FRENCHY,

—in all probability, subversive of morality. Wines also in gravies and sauces are a fearful inroad upon cider-vinegar, and to be approached cautiously, if ventured upon at all.

Does the Boston girl also learn how to do her own marketing; or is it still to be left to the Boston man to attend to this portion of his wife's duties? Does she know the best cuts, and can she tell the tradesman from what portion of the animal she wants her steaks, roasts, or pieces to stew? Can she cook fish without using the regulation frying-pan; and does she know how to tell when they are fresh? Is she posted in the proper selection of poultry; and can she select the tender yearling from the great-grandmother of the barn-yard? All this is requisite knowledge for the demoiselle who proposes making a home of her own, and not living in other person's house, or at the mercy of her servants. Rather more necessary than the proper concoction of almond-cheese-cakes or omelettes-soufflés.

THERE IS ABUNDANT NEED

for Girls' Clubs everywhere, and a vast amount of knowledge which is before them to acquire. The esthetics of housekeeping are all very charming. To spend the great portion of a day in the making of some delicate cake, which shall be commented on and praised by admiring friends, is all very charming, but not particularly useful. The absolute demand and supply dependent upon the number of people to be catered for is a question of decided importance in domestic economy. How to vary that supply in accordance with the fluctuating demands of appetite, is another important question to be considered. Then, there is the amount of income to be considered, which will greatly graduate the quality of supply,—not that it is not always wisest to purchase the best of anything, but the variety as regards certain expensive luxuries will certainly have to be gauged by this. That nothing in the way of provisions should be bought because it is cheap, unless it is certain that it is also good and wholesome, should be an axiom in every housekeeper's domestic mathematics.

What, with the high rents, that make such excessive inroads upon the income of a young man with moderate means, is the desirable thing for American girls to learn, is how to make from simple food a variety of

WHOLESOME, PALATABLE DISHES,

that shall not be expensive, that shall be pleasing to the palate, easy of digestion, and wholesome as food. By all means, if these are to be the principles acted upon, let Girls' Clubs be instituted in every city and every town. We would suggest that the different courses should be taken by each young lady in succession, and that, in a club of twelve (for in these days it is certainly an exceptional family that reaches to that figure), while meals should be prepared at times for the whole party, they should be subdivided into classes of three and four, changing relative positions as the duties might require. Let each young lady in turn take possession of the remnants of the meal, which is to provide another for the following day, and see what variety she can produce from it. Make it a specialty that they shall buy their meats, vegetable, etc., keep an account of the cost, and regulate it at various times according to different probable incomes which may possibly be at their disposal. Under these circumstances, if fairly carried out, Girls' Clubs would undoubtedly be the

WISEST ENTERPRISE OF THE AGE,

making sensible, stable women, who will be useful members of society, especially according to the masculine estimate,—for, whatever may be the material wants of the Boston man, the royal road to any other man's heart is by feeding him with an abundance of the good things of the earth. Therefore, young ladies, if you have no wish to have your husband grow indifferent to you, establish your Girls' Clubs, and learn domestic economy in earnest.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the rafting, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While hastily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay
Hiding its moldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The current-less waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs thick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sobered tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things,
But I love to think of the hours that sped
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray shed,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew,
O'er the moldering stern of the old canoe.

"John Dark."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In a certain town in Northern Indiana, Anna Dickinson made her appearance on the platform according to announcement, and the duty of introducing her to the audience devolved upon the Chairman of the lecture committee, a worthy individual, but not very well versed in the history of the language of the lamented La Pucelle. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, advancing to the front of the platform, "Miss Dickinson will address you to-night on the life and adventures of John Dark, one of the greatest heroes of antiquity. We are not as familiar with the heroes of antiquity as we ought to be, owing to the long time since antiquity; but one thing is certain, and that is, that Miss Dickinson can tell us all about the most remarkable man of them all—John Dark."

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Peculiarities of the Medico-Legal History of Insanity.

How Inconsistent the Law Has Proven in Causes Celebres.

Opinions of Eminent Alienists as to the Security of Society.

Salient Scraps from the Record of Foreign Jurisprudence.

Two weeks ago, THE TRIBUNE published a full and correct list of cases adjudged insane in this county since the fire; the causes of the malady in each of these cases; their duration; and the peculiar characteristics of the most remarkable ones. In the same article it was intimated that probably a large number, belonging to influential families, were borne to private asylums.

There is a record, aside from the "insane," known as the "not insane;" and it is not presuming too much, perhaps, to say that, in the fallibility of earthly courts and juries, many booked as "not insane" were not as sane as the court and jury supposed.

The law in regard to insanity is extraordinarily strange indeed, as it must needs be. The medico-legal history of insane cases, from the time a judge or jury sat over the first, is replete in the most wonderful inconsistencies; and it is likely the most wonderful inconsistencies will always be painfully apparent.

The legal and medical authorities of the world have at all times differed in sentiment touching the great malady of insanity. As one of the best-known authorities on the subject may safely be named William A. Hammond, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and of Clinical Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Physician-in-Chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, etc., etc.

He speaks in reference to this question as follows:

INSANE CRIMINALS.

An insane person, deprived of his liberty on account of a murder, should never again be allowed to go at large. The danger of a relapse after a cure is always great, and a shrewd lunatic may very readily deceive the medical man into the belief that he is cured, when, in fact, he is only planning his escape from durance. The books and journals devoted to the subject of mental disease abound with cases of lunatics who have committed homicide after having been discharged from asylums as perfectly cured.

The insane should never, however, be confined in ordinary prisons. There ought to be penitentiary asylums in which insane criminals should be placed and in which, while they are so securely kept as to render society safe from their propensities and weaknesses, their unfortunate conditions should come under such humane and scientific treatment as would be most calculated to effect their restoration.

Finally, with all our care, injustice to some extent will attend upon every legal process; and the attempt by any man to reconcile the principles of abstract justice with the customs, the obligations, and the necessities of society, will always be a vain effort. But, he can at least console himself with the reflection embodied in the following extract from Tacitus, and that great author is of the opinion that no more appropriate particularly to sets of punishment against the insane:

"Habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum: quod contra singulos, utilitate publica rependitur."

IN FOREIGN JURISPRUDENCE.

Subjoined are recorded cases culled from foreign jurisprudence, and believed to be typical, in the range of insanity, in its medico-legal relations to crime. The plea of insanity was alleged in three cases. In the case of Leger, it was ignored, and he was executed. In Jobard's case, it was partially entertained, and his life was saved. In Jules' case, "mental alienation" was fully adopted, and the accused was set at liberty. "Such inconsistencies," says Dr. Hammond, "show the great need of a fixed and definite principle by which all juries should be governed."

Among the remarkable cases of insanity in its relation to crime, the following are related:

ABOUT ONE LEGER.

On Aug. 10, 1824, a young girl of the Canton of Ferte Aleps, Aimee Constance Debully, aged about 12, left her home to go to a vineyard situated about a quarter of a league away. In the night, her parents, becoming anxious, feared their daughter had fallen into the clutches of a wolf which had recently been committing ravages in the vicinity. A search for the little lost one revealed only her hat, shoes, and pruning-knife. Days passed, and still no clue to the whereabouts of the missing. Finally, on Aug. 16, a party of villagers from Cerny, in search for the girl, perceived a fissure in a large rock, partially closed by withered branches, apparently quite recently disturbed. Removing these, the party found a quantity of hay, straw, and leaves, so arranged as to conceal the opening of a cave. Into this cave they immediately proceeded. Various articles of food, and a bed of hay and moss, at once impressed them that the cave had recently served as a habitation. A very perceptible odor of offensiveness raised suspicion in the party, and induced them to explore further. The result was, that, in a remote corner of the dismal retreat, they found a dead body in rapid condition of putrefaction. A chemise, a petticoat, and a handkerchief were bound around the corpse with withes of oak. The poor little creature's parents identified the remains.

The authorities now instituted proceedings. A surgeon discovered that the body had been opened throughout its extent by a sharp instrument, and that deep wounds had been inflicted on the same instrument. The head and neck were gorged with blood, and the breast and neighboring large vessels were empty! The greatest indignation and consternation followed this revolting discovery. Bands of civilians were found ready at book to assist the authorities in their efforts to bring the murderer to justice. It subsequently appeared he was already in custody.

On Aug. 12, two days after the disappearance of the child, an officer of the Canton observed, seated near a spring, an unknown man. He was a singular individual, and his clothing was much disordered. Approaching him, the creature hastily arose and vanished in the wood. The next day, the man returning to his haunt near the spring, his arrest was effected. He said his name was Antoine Leger, of St. Martin Britencourt, in the Canton of Dourdan; that he suddenly left his family on St. John's day, taking with him the sum of 50 francs; that he walked for a day and a half in the forest, when he was arrested; and that he did not know where to go, and went wherever his despair led him. Taken before the Adjoint de la Commune, he stated that he was an escaped convict, and how he had snapped his chains at Brest and sealed its prison-walls. These statements, and the presence upon his person of two knives, led to his detention on the charge of vagrancy. In jail, Leger told his fellow-prisoners that in the forest he had eaten pears, artichokes, and wheat.

Now, artichokes, pears, and wheat having been found in the cave with the child's corpse; the identity of Leger with a man seen in the vicinity being substantiated by several women; a handkerchief striped in blue and white, which was found in the vineyard, corresponding with one in Leger's possession; the body's wounds according with the prisoner's knife—all these constituted sufficient evidence, in the eyes of the authorities, to convict Leger. He was taken to the scene of the outrage, brought into the presence of the dead girl, and, in fear and trembling, confessed his enormous crime. He stated that he left home to live in a state of absolute isolation; that, besides the 50 francs, he had nothing but his clothing; that he went to Etampes, and passed the night at an inn; that he reached Ferte Alep, and stopped near that town, in the woods which overlook the hamlet of Montmirault; that, eschewing the inclemency of the weather, he betook himself to the cave; that, for the first fortnight, he lived on roots, pears, currants, wheat, and other vegetables; that, about Aug. 1, he got up in the night and stole some artichokes; that, one evening, about 9 o'clock, he went to Ferte Aleps to purchase some bread and cheese, and repeated his visits; that, in his solitude, he was tormented with violent passions; that he experienced the horrible desire *to eat human flesh, and drink human blood*; that the occasion soon presented itself, and he took advantage of it; that, on Aug. 10, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he wandered to the heights which overlook the valley of Itteville; that, in a vineyard, he saw a young girl alone; that he rapidly descended the hillside, and rushed like a savage beast upon the child; that, her back being turned, he wound his handkerchief closely around her neck, lifted her to his shoulders, and plunged into the forest; that he then, exhausted, threw her on the ground, dead; that he then proceeded to quench his thirst with her blood; that, binding the girl up, he buried her in the sands of the cave; that he now closed with care the entrances to the cavern; that he washed his face, his hands, his knife; that he tore off the collar and sleeves of his shirt, soiled with the blood of his victim; that he concealed them under a rock; that, tormented by remorse, and unable to sleep, he then departed, two hours before day, from the scene of his crime, and wandered aimlessly through the woods and mountains up to his arrest.

Everthing pointing to the wretch as the murderer, the only thing that remained now for the authorities was in regard to his antecedents. It was found that he had been an agricultural laborer, and afterward a fagot-gatherer; that he entered the army in 1815; that, from his youth, he had been morose and sombre, sought solitude, and avoided the society of women and of young men of his own age.

Leger was sent before the Court of Assizes of Versailles, Nov. 23, 1824. The charges were: Robbery, attended with breaking open; *attentat a la pudeur*, perpetrated with violence; voluntary homicide, committed with premeditation and lying in wait." He presented a singular appearance of make-up, and his demeanor was quite impassive.

In answer to the prosecution, the poor wretch allowed that his mind was gone; that *he only tried to eat the girl*; that, after disposing of the body, he was frightened by croaking of crows, and departed; that, finally, he was moved by the Evil Spirit altogether.

The Procureur du Roi (District Attorney) reminded the jury that the accused had confessed his crime, and contended that there could have been no unconsciousness of the nature of the deed committed. "An insane man," said the Procureur, "would have slept near his victim; but Leger was forced to fly, and it had even seemed to him that the birds came to reproach him for his cruelty."

The counsel for the defense contended that the question of mental alienation should be embraced among the propositions submitted to the jury; his conduct, his flight from his parents, his isolation, all tending to show the absence of reason in the assassin.

The result of the trial was a sentence to death, which Leger received with impassibility. He was executed on Dec. 1, 1824, showing so much weakness during his last moments that he had literally to be carried to the scaffold.

A special study was made by Georget, and the decision of this eminent alienist was that the man was insane. His conclusions substantiated the conclusion arrived at. An autopsy made by Esquirol and Gall discovered indubitable evidence of brain-disease. In several places, the membranes were adherent to the cerebral substance and to each other.

IN REGARD TO ONE JOBARD.

At the theatre of Celestius, in Lyons, on the evening of Sept. 15, 1851, the drama of "Adrienne Lecouvreux," was being acted. When the curtain rose over the second act, a horrible event took place, that threw actors and audience into terrific confusion. A young lady had been stabbed to the heart by a man sitting immediately behind her. Uttering a cry, she drew the dagger from her breast, and fell lifeless into the arms of another lady. The assassin shot erect, his arms crossed on his chest, and his manner perfectly impassive. The husband of the young lady seized him. "What have you done to you," exclaimed the husband, "that you should commit this outrage?" "Nothing!" exclaimed the man; "I do not even know you. I am a miserable wretch; do with me what you please; I do not wish to escape." He was arrested. The young lady had only been a wife of a few months, and was visiting Lyons with her husband, a college-professor at Limoges.

The murderer was Antoine Emanuel Jobard, a clerk in Tulon. He was but 20 years old. Examined by the Registrar, he stated that he never knew his victim; that he had killed her to be killed in return,—to be killed after he had had sufficient time for repentance; that, in the midst of a pious family, he had been a hypocrite; that, while he actually led an abandoned and depraved life, he deceived everybody by his apparent devoutness; that he at length became disgusted, but, unable to break off his bad practices, determined to get rid of life; that he could not think of suicide, as that would bring him loaded with sin before God; that he, therefore, determined to do something which would cause him to be condemned to death by the law; that he would then have sufficient time to repent, and be pardoned by God; that he had not killed a depraved person, as it would have seemed away that person unprepared; that he had thought of killing a priest just after celebrating mass, but that accident brought him to Lyons and the theatre, where an opportunity presented itself.

During his examination, Jobard's pulse was at the normal standard. His answers were given with deliberation. Subsequent interrogations revealed the fact that the idea of the man who prayed like a saint and acted like a devil had changed. He declared, "If I could go back, I would not do what I have done; I begin to see things differently." One night in prison, he thought his victim appeared to him.

Three physicians, in regard to Jobard, came to the following conclusion: That, at the moment of committing the murder, Jobard suffered from a paroxysm of homicidal mania; that he ought not to be considered responsible for an act done without the participation of his normal will; but, as this kind of insanity is dangerous to society, society has the right to put Jobard in such a position as will render it impossible for him to do further harm; and that, therefore, he should be placed for life in a lunatic asylum.

Jobard was, however, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

IN REGARD TO ONE JULES.

On Nov. 10, 1854, a young man, aged 19, the son of a prominent merchant of Bordeaux, dined with his father, to whom he was much attached, and his step-mother, whom he had regarded with increasing aversion for several years. At dessert, young Jules left the table and repaired to the drawing-room to warm himself. Finding no fire, he went to his chamber, took his fowling-piece, and went out for a stroll, as was his wont. The idea of suicide, which had haunted his mind for several weeks, recurred to him, but instantly gave way to the idea of killing his step-mother. Going to his brother's room, Jules, having thrown aside his fowling-piece, took two pistols which had been loaded for about three weeks (he had pistols of his own that he might have taken, which had been charged only the day before). He then descended into the dining-room, and, pointing a pistol at her head, instantly killed his step-mother. The woman fell to the floor; the father rose to seize the boy; and Jules fled from the house, exclaiming: "I am a madman, an idiot; I have killed my step-mother!" He subsequently surrendered himself to the Commissary of Police.

Before and until the murder, the boy had been of excellent repute; although being rich, studiously avoiding dissipation.

Jules was tried before the Imperial Court at Pau, and, on the testimony of Calmeil, Tardieu, and Devergie,—the eminent alienists of France,—was acquitted, on the ground of insanity. It was ascertained that the boy had a maternal uncle who had a propensity to suicide, and who died insane; another maternal relative, who had all his life been eccentric; and a paternal aunt who had actually killed herself. It was also developed that the boy had always been subject to motiveless outbursts of passion. One day he struck a servant with a whip for inactivity; and, another day, he became furiously angry because he could not at once enter a room where his step-mother was bathing. One witness said he always seized on something or some one. He was taciturn, and avoided young men of his own age. He said he was led to do the act by an irresistible impulse. He said: "*If my father had addressed to me one word when I entered the dining-room,—one single word,—whatever it might have been, I should not have killed my step-mother.*"

More than five years after the homicide, Jules, who had wandered from home, suddenly quitted Brussels, and re-entered France with nothing but his personal attire. He went to a Bordeaux hotel, and stayed there all night, not visiting his father nor brother. In the morning he got a brace of pistols, hired a cab, was driven to the cemetery, and, by request, was conducted to his step-mother's tomb. He then sent away his guide, knelt upon the grave, and, writing in a memorandum-book, blew out his brains. The sentence written was: "I wish to die upon the tomb of her whom I have so much loved and regretted."

"How," asks Devergie, "shall we reconcile the assertion, made at the moment of committing suicide, with the opinion entertained by some, that the cause of the murder was the deep aversion that the young man had nourished toward his step-mother during ten years?" "Evidently the language, as well as the termination of his life by suicide, is the work of a lunatic. Not the slightest doubt can now be felt, even by the most prejudiced, concerning the decision, and the scientific foresight which led to that judgment."

In a debate on the case M. Ferrus (eminent for his knowledge of medico-legal matters) remarked that it was very well to acquit the young man; but, he was affected with the worst form of mental alienation, and it was, therefore, a surprising circumstance that he should have been set at liberty. Why, asked M. Ferrus, had he not been confined in a lunatic asylum? And this view was concurred in by M. Devergie and all the other experts.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, August 17, 1873.

THE CITY STENCHES.

We have a choleraic, or semi-choleraic, disease in the city, which is visiting certain districts with considerable severity. It matters little whether it is the real Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, or cholera morbus. It is something that destroys life. It is a dangerous disease, and it is directly aggravated by filth. It might be reasonably presumed that, with the presence of such a disease in the city, the guardians of its health would be more than ordinarily diligent. Perhaps they are so; but it is a fact that never before were the senses offended with so many well-defined and dreadful stenches.

First—There is a large area of the west and southwest part of the city which is not drained at all. This is not the fault of the Board of Health. Sewers will be laid probably as fast as is practicable; but this area requires frequent watching, and disinfecting in the more offensive spots.

Second—The various stenches from the rendering establishments and fetid sloughs of Bridgeport were never so offensive as they are this summer. On last Thursday night, for instance, the wind changed to the southwest about midnight, and brought a stench with it across the southeastern part of the city that was almost suffocating, and lasted during the larger part of the night. This matter has, more than once, been laid before the authorities. The Mayor has examined it, and declared it to be a nuisance. The City Attorney has examined it, and declared it to be a nuisance under the law. The Board of Health has examined it, and pronounced it to be dangerous to the health of the city, and therefore a nuisance. The physicians of the city are unanimous in the same opinion. The Common Council has declared it to be a nuisance. The Courts have decided it to be a nuisance, and the city ordinances fully provide for the abatement of this particular nuisance, and yet it still remains, and every year becomes a greater nuisance. This, however, does not discharge the Board of Health from the duty of constant effort. There must be some way of settling the question that the general public of this city has rights as well as this handful of soap-grease manufacturers, and of preventing the latter from endangering the health of the whole city merely to fill their own pockets; and the Board of Health will eventually discover the solution of the problem if they keep tugging away at it.

Third—The Bridgeport stenches are now reinforced by another stench from the same general quarter, which is worse than all the Bridgeport stenches combined. From Twenty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street, along the line of Clark street, which is the route traversed by the Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads, there is a daily average of at least a mile of empty freight-cars standing on the tracks, and the large majority of these are hog and cattle cars. The stench from these, especially from the hog cars, is almost unendurable. Its effects are plainly manifested in the fact that the greater part of the choleraic sickness in the city is confined to this section between Clark street and the river, where the people are brought into immediate contact with this horrible stench. When the wind is from the northeast, these people get the odor of the hog cars. When it is from the southwest, they get the odors from Bridgeport. Thus hemmed in between these two stenches,—for the wind rarely blows from any other quarters than these,—the people are scourged. With tainted well-water to drink and tainted air to breathe, what wonder that they sicken and die?

Fourth—The restaurants of this city need regulating, not only the small and filthy ones, but the large and apparently clean ones. The proprietors of the smaller ones have no pride about their establishments, and dump their refuse-garbage anywhere. The larger establishments keep up a clean front and hide their filth in the alleys. An instance of this is afforded in the McVicker's Theatre alley, backing on which are three of the largest restaurants in the city. On some days, the stench from the barrels and boxes of garbage is almost intolerable, and it is inevitable that much of it must get strewn about the alley and be left to rot in the sun. It is safe to say that the unfortunate individual who once passes by the rear of these places will have little stomach left to go in by the front of them, unless his stomach is lined with copper. All over the city, the smaller restaurants dump their garbage indiscriminately into the gutters in front, or into the alley in the rear, as it happens to be handiest, and there the foul stuff lies and rots in the sun and poisons the air.

Fifth—Some of our leading thoroughfares are in a dreadfully filthy condition. State street will answer as a sample for many others. Here is a leading street which traverses the city from one end to the other. It is filled with teams all day long and crowded with horse-cars, and the sidewalks are constantly thronged with pedestrians. Surely such a street as this ought to be kept clean, if no others are, and yet State street from Harrison to Twenty-second is one of the filthiest in the city. The gutters on either side are standing pools of green, stagnant, matter into which cabbage-leaves, corn-husks, chunks of watermelons, rotten tomatoes, and all sorts of decaying vegetables and fruits are thrown, choking them up so that they do not empty themselves into the sewers. A large part of the buildings on this street are small hucksters' shops and dirty saloons, the odors from which are fearful. Barrels of rotting stuff stand on the walks, waiting sometimes for days for the scavenger. Bushels of stinking oyster-shells vary the monotony of rotten vegetables, and add to the stench. In many places, the old, decaying frame shanties are lower than the street, and are mounted only a few inches above stagnant pools of water. What is in the alleys in the rear of these shanties it is impossible to describe.

We have suggested enough to occupy the attention of the Board of Health for some time to come. Just at present, the employes of the Board seem to be devoting their attention to ashes. The unlucky householder who has a pile of ashes on his premises is allowed no peace till he removes it. He may leave a pile of stinking garbage in front or behind his premises for a week and never be notified to remove it. It might be well, therefore, for the Board of Health to inform its employes that there is nothing unhealthy in a pile of ashes, but that, on the other hand, ashes are a disinfectant, and absorb filth, and that they must give their attention to the removal of garbage and the disinfection of filthy localities.

MR. HOAR ON THE SALARY-GRAB.

Mr. George F. Hoar's answer to Gen. Butler's defense of the Congressional salary-grab, though pungent and indeed powerful in other respects, is considerably weakened by the necessity of defending his own action in the premises. Mr. Hoar is a member of Congress from the Worcester District of Massachusetts. He opposed the bill increasing the salaries, and believed the retroactive feature was unjust and immoral. According to his own statement, he consulted with other members who had opposed the measure, and found a disposition among them to draw the back-pay. Their argument was that they would have been the sufferers if the salary had been reduced; that they had done their duty in opposing it; and, now that they were entitled to it by law, they were justified in taking it. If the "leaders of the opposition" to the bill, whom Mr. Hoar says he consulted, held this opinion at first, many of them subsequently changed their minds and covered the money back into the Treasury. Mr. Hoar, presumably on the same grounds, decided to draw his pay; but he was so thoroughly convinced that it was wrong, that he also decided to bestow it upon some public enterprise. He selected the Worcester Institute, an educational institution free to all residents of Worcester County. Mr. Hoar turned over $5,000 to the Trustees of the Institute, an amount representing the back-pay, on condition that the residents of five townships, outside of Worcester County, but included within his district, should enjoy the privileges of the fund. Mr. Hoar justifies his action in a plausible way. He says that if he had covered this money back into the Treasury while other Congressmen kept their share, Worcester County would have contributed an excessive proportion of the public revenue. His purpose was to so dispose of the money that the people of his district should have the benefit of it. He disclaims all intention of manufacturing public sentiment in his favor, or, as Gen. Butler puts it, of buying glory instead of butcher's meat.

If we admit that Mr. Hoar's motives were perfectly disinterested, he certainly made a serious mistake in judgment. The money which he drew out of the United States Treasury did not belong to the people of his district, but to the people of the United States. If he had adopted Butler's original plan of returning three cents to every voter in the district (which Butler, by the way, did not keep up), it would have been a more equable division of the money than to have given it to an educational institution whose advantages cannot reach all his constituents. But this would have been equally an improper disposition of the money, which either belonged to Mr. Hoar or to the people of the United States. If he had succeeded in returning to every tax-payer of his district a fair proportion of the "grab," he would have given the people of Worcester County an advantage over the rest of the tax-payers in this country. They had paid no more than their proportion of the Government taxes; they were entitles to no rebate that was not likewise distributed among the other tax-payers of the country. The simple fact of the case is, that, if Mr. Hoar believed he was not justly entitled to the back-pay, he had morally no more right to dispose of it, or exercise any control over it, than he had to keep it for his own use and benefit.

To concede the justice of Mr. Hoar's defense of his disposal of the back-pay would be to acknowledge the right of one man to give away another man's money. In Mr. Hoar's case, the fact that the law authorized him to draw the money makes no difference since he regarded it as wrong in spite of the law. His example was pernicious. Other Congressmen followed it, giving the money to a school-fund, to the Washington Monument Association, to a State Treasury, or to County Treasuries, or some other institution where they thought it would do them most good. Thus there has been several installments of the back-pay belonging to the United States Treasury distributed without authority. The temptation to be liberal with other people's money is very much stronger than to be liberal with one's own. The practice is the more dangerous because it is liable to be imitated. If politicians come to believe that their sins can be stoned for by a judicious bestowal of the public funds, there is obviously no end to the number of endowments that can be voted out of the Treasury. Mr. Hoar's money was not dishonestly obtained, for the law authorized it, but it was immorally used, since he, himself, regarded the back-pay as not belonging to him. It will be a difficult matter in political circles to draw the line between the immoral use and the dishonest obtaining of public funds. His example was the more pernicious, because he stands on a higher pedestal than the average Congressman. The action of Mr. Hoar and all the other Congressmen who have imitated him in disposing of their back-pay is simply a modification of the dangerous and pernicious practice of giving away other people's money, which, in one form or another, is accountable for most of the defalcations, breaches of trust, mercantile immorality, and social extravagance of the day. We do him the justice, however, to notice that the tenor of his letter implies that, if he had taken a little more time to think of the matter, he would have left the money in the Treasury, where it belonged. He evidently regrets that he did not do so. Here, and here only, does his letter on the salary-grab show to better advantage than Butler's.

The French papers are now narrating a touching story of fallen royalty. An aged negro, always respectably dressed, and very reticent in his manner, has for a long time been a mystery to the people of De Montgeron. Recently, however, a gentleman named Didier succeeded in making his acquaintance. In one of their conversations, M. Didier was informed by the stranger that he lived under the name of John King, but that King was not his real name. In a subsequent conversation, he learned further that the negro, forty years ago, was King of a tribe in Sierra Leone, and lost his crown by the treachery of some of his ambitious chieftains, who betrayed him to the English Admiral Hope, who took him to London. In London, he followed the occupation of a dock-laborer, and, having amassed a considerable sum by his toil, took up his quarters in the environs of Paris, where he rented a small place in the woods, which reminded him of his native land. More than this M. Didier could not discover. Recently, however, M. Didier missed his friend, and was not a little astonished to receive the following letter from him.

DEAR SIR: I have lived long enough. I shall be to-night in the River Yeres, and I do not wish to be taken out of it. Do not forget entirely the poor old King, and believe me yours truly, KOMBO.

Amid all the faded splendors of royalty and all the touching events which have marked the varying fates of French monarchs, there is nothing more touching than this brief history of poor old King Kombo.

WHY OUR AMUSEMENTS ARE COSTLY.

As a rule, supply and demand may be trusted to regulate prices of labor as well as of commodities. But there are exceptions to the rule. Congressmen, for instance, who fix their own compensation, have facilities for turning supply and demand topsy-turvy. The "stars" in the dramatic and operatic professions have also a way of playing havoc with the people's money. They receive pay out of all proportion to the amount of work, and frequently to the talent, which they offer. The prices paid to the leading lights of public amusements are so large nowadays that they are a proper subject of public concern; and the people of Chicago, as the most liberal in their patronage of amusement-places of all communities in this country except New York, have a special interest in it. The coming season is expected to present four opera companies,—two Italian, one English, and one French,—and the usual succession of dramatic attractions. For all these the people will lay out a very large amount of money. It is not enough to say that, if the prices are too high, the people have the right to stay at home. Public amusements are a matter of public concern. They exercise an important influence on the character of a people. They form a conspicuous element in popular education. Of a good character and at accessible prices, they contribute materially to the culture and refinement of a community. An excessive increase of prices, however, does not keep people away from them so much as it encourages extravagant expenditures. Many people spend more money than they can afford, and the good that might be derived from intellectual or musical entertainments is more than counterbalanced by the evils incident to all expenditures of money over and above the limit of an income.

Managers are generally blamed for the high prices charged at public amusement-places in times of special attraction. They are only indirectly responsible. While they take great risks, they rarely make anything like as much money as the stars, who take no risk whatever. Edwin Booth, as an actor, earns probably $150,000 a year; as the manager of Booth's Theatre in New York it is not likely that he ever secured a fair interest on his large investment. The enormous prices paid to the leading attractions necessitate the prices asked by the managers. Mme. Lucca is said to receive $1,200 a night, and certainly earns as much as $5,000 a week with the four or five performances in which she takes part. Mme. Nilsson receives as much. Even Miss Kellogg is paid from $400 to $500 per night. When a manager makes up an operatic company with one of these *prime donne* at its head, it is necessary for him to engage another of nearly equal prominence to secure a respectable attendance on the occasions when the star of the troupe does not appear. The same practice prevails of paying enormous salaries to favorite members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Booth demands from 50 to 60 per cent of the gross receipts in all his engagements, and the manager has to pay all his expenses of company, theatre, advertising, etc., out of the remainder. Mr. Jefferson, with his single play of "Rip Van Winkle," makes terms equally exacting. The manager who engages Charlotte Cushman must pay $500 a night clear, no matter what he may take in. These are also Mr. Fechter's terms, and it is altogether likely that Salvini, the renowned Italian tragedian who visits America this season, will receive quite as much, or more. There is an impression that Americans are responsible for this high scale of prices, but it is not altogether correct. They are regulated, particularly in opera, in Europe. Mme. Adelina Patti will not come to this country until the demand for her in Europe declines. In addition to the enormous pay she receives, her presents and favors from the crowned heads and nobility figure up so as to overbalance American prodigality. The prices for the first-class places in European opera-houses range higher than here. Yet Mapleson in London has always been on the verge of bankruptcy, and nobody has ever succeeded in making the *Italiens* pay in Paris. The Government contributions for the support of amusements in Continental Europe are exhausted in the payment of excessive salaries, and the people derive little benefit from them, though they ultimately come out of the people's pockets.

The hardships of this system of excessive pay for a certain class of artists are principally twofold. In the first place, the manager cannot afford to fill up his company with respectable actors or singers, and the performance, as a whole, loses more than it gains by the engagement of the high-priced attraction. In the second place, the amusements of the higher character are open only to those who happen to have the most money, though they are not always, nor even generally, the people who appreciate them most. The result is that the better kind of public entertainments are fewer than they would be under a fairer distribution of prices and more reasonable admission-fees. We have a week's opera where we might have a month's, and a dramatic season is filled up with trash that might otherwise be dispensed with. The effect in the musical and dramatic professions is depressing, for the reason that fair talent is obscured and kept in the background. High prices, in one word, are in the interests of the fashionable people alone, who must share with the "stars" the responsibility for the hardships they put upon the people at large, not even including the managers.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a correspondent with the Yellowstone expedition, who relates an incident that has a flavor of old war-times. His story is that a sutler from Fort A. Lincoln joined the Stanley command, and, with a liberal estimate of the capacity of the staff, the rank and the file, took a dozen barrels of whisky with him. This was against the rule. But the sutler, who had evidently had some experience in army matters, decided to submit his liquor to personal inspection at headquarters. About this time the correspondent says that "Gen. Stanley felt impelled by the gripings of an internal disorder, which would be greatly alleviated by a little spiritual consolation, to accept the timely proposition of Mr. Sutler Dickey." Then follow a succession of suspicious not to say eloquent asterisks, which is, perhaps, a metaphorical way of saying that Gen. Stanley saw stars. The result of his experiment, however, was, that some of the younger officers of the command held a council of war, and Lieut. Ray, the Commissary, was commissioned to vanquish the insidious enemy that had crept into camp by knocking the heads of the barrels in and letting Mother Earth absorb the liquid fire. Whether this action was taken because Gen. Stanley pronounced the whisky bad, or because he did not ask his subordinates to drink, or because he set a bad example by drinking too much himself, is not very clearly set forth. But there seems to have been some lamentation at this summary disposal of the "commissary," in which Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant is represented to have joined.

A RIVAL TO BROWN.

It seems to be inevitable to every mortal that, the moment he finds himself possessed of any unusual gift, persons possessed of similar gifts begin to spring up like mushrooms all about him. He has no sooner begun to enjoy the privileges and immunities and reputation growing out of his gift, than these other envious beings at once deprive him of them by showing that they have long had the same gift. The Fox sisters, for instance, had no sooner begun to make a lucrative sensation out of table-tipping and spirit-rapping, than tables began to tip and spirits to rap all over the country, and the Fox sisters had to do something else for a living. Blondin might have made a fortune in walking tight ropes had not rope-walkers appeared in every village in the land as soon as he commenced. A man cannot invent a curious machine but that the same machine is invented in scores of other places at the same time. The astronomer runs across a planet which he is confident no eye has seen but his, and he announces the discovery and christens his planet, only to find out that the starry stranger is an old acquaintance at half the observatories in the world. Now-a-days, a child cannot be born with three legs, but that another child is born in the same street, next day, with four. It is an envious world—a world full of jealousies—a world which is bound that no one shall be happy any length of time in the possession of any distinctive privilege.

It is but a few days ago that we described the rare talent of young Mr. Brown in finding out what is going on in other people's heads by simply placing their hands upon his own head. We described the advantages and disadvantages of young Mr. Brown in the exercise of this gift, and the result is that the envious people are already beginning to appear. Mr. Brown has hardly made the possession of this gift publicly known, and now comes a lady in Davenport who professes to have the same power. She, too, can find hidden articles, and even read a person's thoughts by simply placing the subject's hand upon her forehead. Not content with rivaling Brown, she goes a step further. So powerful is the control which her husband has over her intellectual faculties that he can control her actions when she is out of his sight. He has been known to sit in the garden while the lady was busy with the household duties, and by a mere act of volition has enforced his wishes.

Now, if this statement be correct, and if the thing is going to spread, we submit to the advocates of women's rights that their cause is in danger. What becomes of the independence of woman if her husband in the back garden, or in the office, or in a neighboring town, can direct her movements by simple volition? In comparison with the present freedom of woman, the prospect is by no means a pleasant one for them. Now they are masters of all they survey. The lord of the house may order them about, and take it out in ordering. He may shout his wishes, scream his wishes, command them in an imperious tone, threaten with leonine fierceness, wrinkle his majestic brow, shoot angry lightnings from his eyes, get mad, stand on his head, or do anything else sublime, ferocious, or ridiculous, and lovely woman only stands by and smiles, and then affectionately inquires if he feels any better, or advises him to do it over again. He can do everything except to enforce obedience, although in their spooney days she promised to ove and obey, and all that sort of pleasant fiction which young women indulge in when under the influence of lace veils and orange flowers. But here is a Davenport man who can send all sorts of mandates to his wife, even when he is not at home, over his mental telegraph, and she immediately knows what he wants her to do, and goes and does it without once calling him a monster or threatening to go to her mother. Happy Davenporter! No family jars, no household mutinies to quell! No scenes in the family sitting-room, no floods of tears, no exhibitions to children and servant-girls! The happy Davenporter has only to wish, not even to speak, and behold it is done.

While all this Davenport felicity has an ugly look for the advocates of woman's rights, there is consolation for man in the fact that the boot is not on the other leg. This accommodating and altogether model lady in Davenport of course is aware of what is going on in her husband's head, else she could not know his volitions. But suppose for a moment that, in addition to the faculty of knowing his thoughts, she also possessed sufficient influence over him to make him obey her, by this same act of volition. What a wretched life this Davenporter must inevitably lead! He gets down to the office in the morning, and he is immediately aware that his wife must have a new bonnet. Of course he must send the money to her. Before the messenger can get to his house, he gets another signal, and this time he is aware that a second cousin of hers, whom he never liked, and who is a much better-looking man than himself, has come to lunch and spend the afternoon, and he must immediately send to the market and order some tenderloins, of which that second-cousin is very fond. Then he receives a message that a cow has got into the flower-garden, or little Johnny for the fiftieth time has followed an ice-cart and got lost, or little Susie has just fallen downstairs, or the servant-girl has just given notice that either she or her mistress must quit, and so the poor man is kept in an agony of expectation and tortures of obedience all day. As it comes night, he thinks he will have a little recreation, a quiet supper at his favorite restaurant, a bottle of wine and a game of pitch with a few congenial spirits, when suddenly an intimation pops into his head, inspired by his wife, that he had better not do it, as he is wanted at home, and home he goes, will he, nill he. There is no rest for the Davenporter. Every suggestion tending toward a little personal comfort or quiet relaxation that comes into his head is immediately known at home, and countermanded by the inexorable operator at the other end of the mental telegraph.

As it is very evident that Brown is not going to have this faculty all to himself, it becomes interesting to the public to know how and where this faculty may be procured. If the Davenport man has a recipe for the docility of wives, there are plenty of people who would probably pay him handsomely for it. If it can be communicated by inoculation, he can do a wholesale business in Chicago. We implore him not to be selfish in this respect.

At last accounts, Dr. Kenealy, one of the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, was on his seventh day in his opening speech for the defendant. The burden of the defense is peculiar. The prosecution, whatever else it accomplished, established beyond a doubt that the claimant is a low, miserable wretch, without any culture, morals, manners, or sense of decency. Precisely, says Dr. Kenealy, the claimant is all you have shown him to be, and worse; and all this is proof that he is the genuine Roger Tichborne. He is just what his early education made him—an idiotic beast. Dr. Kenealy contends that the claimant cannot be the Wapping butcher, because the latter "had a more powerful intellect." He also refers to Arthur Orton as "the good, sound, substantial Protestant Orton," in contrast to the imbecile Catholic before him, whose mind had been ruined by his early associations. He points his finger contemptuously at the claimant to satisfy the jury that he is "a complete and perfect donkey," and throughout his speech indicates that one of the strongest points he expects to make in favor of the claimant is that he is a poor, miserable, ignorant, and besotted boor. A man will go great lengths to reach a fortune, and suffer many present hardships with the hope of future reward, but the Tichborne claimant will have purchased his acquittal from the charges of forgery and perjury very dearly at the cost of being denounced to the world by his own counsel and friends as the vilest specimen of humanity in all England.

The trial of Gen. Bazaine is likely to furnish as extensive and just about as interesting a fund of literature as some of our American court-martials or the reports on the Ku-Klux cases. The preliminary report of Gen. Riviere in Bazaine's case fills four octavo volumes. This is before the trial has commenced. It comprises an account of the battles about Metz, a volume on the artillery, another on food supplies, and a fourth on the communications. The conclusion of the report accuses Bazaine of having capitulated without having exhausted all his means of defense, and of having caused his troops to lay down their arms before he had made every effort in his power to avert this disgrace. These offenses, according to the code of military justice, are punishable with death and military degradation.

The bills that perish by the adjournment of the British Parliament are all classed as "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Among those that shared the fate of the last adjournment was one introduced by Sir John Lubbock to limit the hours of labor in shops to twelve for women and young persons. Nevertheless, the bill received great popular favor, as well it might, and it is likely to be revived. Whenever a nation of shop-keepers insist that women and immature persons shall work more than twelve hours in the day, it is time for the law to interfere on the score of humanity. An argument in favor of the measure was, that labor of more than twelve hours decreases the efficiency of the work to the extent that more is lost than gained by the excessive term of service.

The English Parliament can sometimes get down to very small matters. Recently, Mr. Vaughan introduced a measure, which caused quite a debate, for suppressing a nuisance—that is, the invention of startling intelligence by newsboys in order to sell papers which they find on hand late at night. Mr. Vaughan had been disappointed several times in looking for "a grand massacre on the Loire," and on another occasion he was caught with "the death of Gladstone." He thought it was nothing but a nuisance and a swindle. Mr. Vaughan, however, met with but very little sympathy, and is still liable to be gulled by the highly-imaginative little gamins, who magnify their wares just as their elders do, when trade is dull.

Clerical Misbehavior.

There seems to be a mania amongst English clergymen, just now, for getting into all sorts of trouble. Hardly an English paper comes to us which does not set forth the improper and unclerical doings of some minister. The latest number of the London *News* contains two instances of this sort. The first case is that of the Rev. Dr. Reuben Berson, who was arrested for bigamy, and who seems to have had a most extraordinary career. It was shown by the prosecution that in March, 1871, the prisoner married one Emily Gambier Kidd, the daughter of a Justice of the Peace, and that in 1873 he was again married to Emily Sarah Boulton, the daughter of a retired naval officer. During the trial, it was shown that the prisoner was an Austrian Jew, and a minister by profession. In 1869, he was at Oxford, but only remained there a short time, and among his papers was a summons in bastardy for arrears due to the mother of his illegitimate child. In 1870, he was engaged to another girl by the name of Allender, whom he succeeded in seducing. In 1870, he started a German class at the Royal School of Armagh, and there succeeded in marrying Miss Kidd, whom he subsequently brutally deserted. During the same year, he seduced a young girl of Armagh, and then deserted her and went to Gibraltar, and on his return married Miss Boulton, which led to his arrest. The prisoner was of course found guilty, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The second case was that of the Rev. C. H. Newbold, Vicar of Hindley, in Lancashire, and a faithful adherent of the High Church. An inquiry was recently made into his character by the Bishop of Chester, which developed the fact that he had officiated at a funeral while drunk; that he preached in church while drunk; that he was often brought home drunk, and while in this condition swore like a pirate. Ann Anderton, who belonged to the choir of his church, testified that once in the singing gallery Mr. Newbold seized her by the arm, when she turned round and said: "What are you doing?" He replied: "I beg your pardon." On another occasion, on the doorstep, he pinched her arm and it was sore for some time. She told him the next time he did it he would go into church with a pair of black eyes. Numerous other instances of similar unministerial conduct were proven, after which the Bishop announced his decision that the charges of drunkenness were proven, and although indecent and immoral behavior had not been established in a legal and technical sense, the defendant's conduct had been most improper, intemperate, and highly reprehensible. He was suspended for three years and condemned in costs. These and numerous other similar cases almost constantly transpiring in England show that there is sad need of an elevation of the ministerial standard in that country.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

LIFE OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Compiled, in Commemoration of the Centenary of His Birth, by J. Löwenberg, R. Ave Lallemant, and Alfred Dove. Translated from the German. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Boston and New York: Lee & Shepard. 1873.

A biography of Humboldt has long been a desideratum. So far as we have been able to discover, there did not exist previous to the year 1872, in any language of Europe, anything approaching to a worthy history of his life. Of the thousands to whom his name is familiar, there are but very few who have any idea of what manner of man the author of the "Cosmos" was; very few men who are able to estimate him justly, to tell precisely in what his merits consist, or what place he is likely to hold in the history of science. The work before us, a translation of the German biography above referred to, will afford the reader the best information to be had concerning the life and character of Alexander Von Humboldt. The labor of rendering the book into English was performed by the Misses Lassell, the accomplished translators of Schellen's "Spectrum Analysis"—a guarantee of the accuracy and elegance of the work.

It would be difficult to find a more difficult life to write than Humboldt's. Seventy years of it were devoted to the interests of science, and hence it is that only a scientist can do it justice, only a scientist as many-sided as was Humboldt himself; for he was truly no specialist. He spread himself, so to speak, over an immense surface, and so great was his ambition that there was nothing in the whole range of physical phenomena, and scarcely anything in social or political phenomena, which he did not make a subject of original investigation. Aristotle and Leibnitz are the only two men in history that rival him in multifariousness of knowledge. Neither Geography, nor Astronomy, nor Botany, nor Geology, nor Meteorology, nor Magnetism, nor Climatology, nor Zoology, nor Comparative Anatomy, nor Ethnography, nor Political Economy, nor Philology was foreign to him. He had studied them all. He had written on most of them. In few of them was there in his day a higher authority than himself. No wonder his biography—which in the case of Humboldt means mainly an account of his scientific labors, since of his home life there is not a great deal to be said—has been delayed, and no wonder that, now that it appears, it comes not the work of one man but of several. It needed more pens than one to appreciate him at his true value.

Alexander Von Humboldt was born in Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769, and educated on the Tegil estate made famous by his brother Wilhelm, where Campe was for a time his teacher. His father, who was Chamberlain to the Prussian King, died when the boy was only 10 years of age, leaving the care of his education to his mother, a woman, it would seem, of a rather stern character, but who saw that he did not neglect his studies. Young Humboldt, in after years—and it is no credit to his character—seems to have remembered his mother only as an old lady, an invalid, a cause of isolation and restraint to himself; and to have heard the news of her death, in 1796, when he was 27 years old, with the utmost indifference; so much so that, writing to a friend on the subject, he could say: "You know I do not take it much to heart; we have been strangers for many a year."

Alexander was not a precocious child. Few men of marked ability, perhaps, are. Perhaps it is in the mental as in the physical order, and that the inertia of great minds is in the direct ratio of their magnitude; or, as in the organic, that the mind which goes through its period of intellectual gestation in a very short time is relatively low in the scale of being. Be this as it may, Humboldt's faculties were slow in waking. His elder brother—his senior, however, by only two years—renowned afterwards as a historian, statesman, and philologist, seems to have been delighted and astonished at the youth's first indications of mental vigor, and prophesied, though not in words that give evidence of much enthusiasm, Alexander's future distinction. At this period of his life, and, indeed, at all others, our author does not seem to have been noted for his amiable qualities. He was vain, fond of display, sarcastic, and had, as he continued afterwards to have, a great deal more head than heart. As yet, he had given no intimation of the love of scientific pursuits which characterized him later and through the rest of his life. He was very thoroughly prepared when in his 18th year he was sent to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to the University, to study, but where he remained not more than one term. After leaving Frankfort he went to the University of Berlin, where we find him engaging in the study of Greek and of Botany, the latter of which studies remained ever after one of his favorite pursuits. An insight into the character of his mind is obtained when it is known that, scarcely had he been initiated into the mysteries of this science, when he conceived the idea of writing an exhaustive work "on the forces of plants, their healing force excepted," in the composition of which it was his intention to associate a number of other writers with himself.

The eighteenth century had not witnessed the principle of the division of labor carried out in the great workshop of Science. The boundlessness even of the known, or of what might be known, was not sufficiently appreciated to induce men, as a general rule, to devote all their energies to the exploration of a single department. It was, as it has been aptly called, an "encyclopedic age," when every scholar endeavored to grasp the whole world of science; and Humboldt did not escape the prevailing spirit of his time. He aspired to a knowledge of all that was to be known. Perhaps it is well that it was so, for, had his ambition been less, whatever else he might have accomplished he never could have written "The Cosmos." Unlike most young students, however, whose ambition is too comprehensive, Humboldt even in his earlier years showed a marked disposition for exhaustive research in every subject he investigated. There was one subject, however, in which he never made any great headway—the mathematics; and he seems to have had no genius for them.

In 1789 and 1790, we find Humboldt at Gottingen with Heine as a guide in the classics, Blumenbach, Kaestner, and Lichtenberg his masters in science. It was at this time that he composed his first work of any importance,—"On the Basalts of the Rhine,"—the result of the labors of a vacation spent by him on the banks of the river. Humboldt's acquaintance with George Forster was one of the most important events in his life. Through his intercourse with him, Humboldt's love for natural science was deepened and strengthened; and it was during their travels together in Belgium, Holland, England, and France that he acquired the taste for the expeditions on a larger scale which he afterwards planned and made. Had his education been finished, it is very probable that young Humboldt would have immediately embarked in undertakings similar to those which he carried out in later times. But his education was not complete, nor does he seem as yet to have entertained the thought of pursuing science exclusively, or otherwise than as a means of filling up such leisure as he could steal from other duties. That he had not up to this date decided, or thought it practicable, to devote himself to scientific pursuits alone, is evident from his engaging in the study of finance with a view to Government employ. In 1790, he spent some time in Hamburgh, engaged in mercantile pursuits; but seems not to have relished them over much. Humboldt's studies with a view to Government employ were not lost; for a little later than this he devoted as many as five years of his life to the civil service of his country; and with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to his Government that it was with the greatest regret his King parted with his services in this capacity. Part with them, however, he was obliged to. Humboldt had given his first love to Science, and back to Science his thoughts ever reverted. The investigation of isolated facts was not at all in harmony with the character of his mind. He was a natural-born generalizer, and therefore a natural-born disciple of Bacon,—for correct generalization supposes the truth of the inductive method,—ever in search of relations, resemblances, and connections between phenomena that to other minds seemed *sui generis*, ever in search of unity in the variety of appearances about him. Thus in 1792 we find him engaged on a map "showing the connection of all the salt-springs of Germany," and in 1792, brooding over a work to be finished in twenty years, the design of which was to describe "the vegetable creation in its relations to the rest of nature, and in its influence on man considered as a sentient being," and other projects of a similar nature occupied his mind about the same time. In 1796, he wrote to Pictet that he had conceived the idea of a cosmic physics; from which we may infer that he had already the germ of "the Cosmos in his mind."

A word here of Humboldt's conception of Nature. Humboldt's views of Nature were decidedly objective, realistic. He was neither a dreamer nor a mere speculator, although in his descriptions the poetic is by no means wanting. Yet his object was not to explain the world so much as to paint it,—but to paint it, if we may be allowed so to express it, in a manner which in our day might be called semi-scientific,—and as a whole. In Humboldt's day, scholars were not yet in search of any such unifying principle of physical phenomena as has since been found in the doctrine of the conservation and correlation of forces, or in Spencer's theory of evolution. What the men of Humboldt's time were in search of was the æsthetic unity of physical phenomena,—not a metaphysical or philosophic unity; and this Humboldt gave them. It may be questioned whether this was not more the idea of the age than of the man. It appears to have been the idea of the brilliant society of Weimar, to which Humboldt was introduced by his brother William. Herder had already referred to it in one of his works, and Goethe was by no means a stranger to it. But, although Humboldt's conception of the world was rather æsthetic than what would be called scientific in our days, his method was more scientific than artistic. He did not trust to intuition, but to labor, to develop his views. He had the faith of a scientist in the balance, and confided more in the inductive method than in imagination. He was a rigid experimentalist, and one of the first; for he came at a transition period. He was the last of encyclopedic scientists. He was the first, though an unfinished, specimen of a school of scientists represented in our day by men like Faraday and Huxley.

Humboldt's travels in America from 1799-1804 were of great service to him; but his sojourn in the Peruvian Cordilleras of the very greatest in the production of his Cosmos. In his own words, the Cordilleras are "the part of the earth's surface, where, on a minimum of surface, Nature attains a maximum of power of expression." Here he found a museum gathered by Nature's own hand to illustrate her plan and laws—a world in miniature. The heavens seemed to be the only part of all Nature which he could not here study. In fact, he never accomplished very much for astronomical science. His knowledge of mathematics was too limited to enable him to do much in that direction.

To the study of the magnetism of the earth, Humboldt devoted special attention. He traced the lines of equal inclination of the magnet and of equal magnetic intensity, and was the first to enunciate the law that the latter decreases from the magnetic pole to the magnetic equator.

Humboldt is to be credited not only with what he did, but with what he caused to be done. Thus, in 1829, he induced the Russian Government to make valuable observations in the interest of the science of meteorology, if science it can be called. In geology, his name is connected with no permanent theory. In early life, he was a decided Vulcanist, but was converted to Plutonism by his examinations of certain volcanic formations near Quito. In botany,—his favorite study,—though ignorant of the physiology of plants, he was particularly at home. Nor was man foreign to his studies. The historic and cultivated races interested him more than the savage tribes.

During all these years, Humboldt continued an untiring collector of materials. After his return to Europe, in 1805, he was appointed by the Emperor his Chamberlain,—a position which he retained till his death, but which he seems never to have cared much for. His attachment to his country was small. His long life of travel had made a cosmopolitan of him. Of the doctrine of historic progress, Napoleon's success had made him very skeptical. Napoleon never estimated Humboldt very highly, and Humboldt had no love for Napoleon. Yet Paris seems of all places to have been the dearest to him. The secret of his attachment to the place lies, perhaps, in the fact that Paris was the great scientific centre of the age.

He was deeply in love with French society; and, in company with Guy Lussac, Arago, and others, spent the happiest days of his life on French territory. Germany was not at this period as distinguished for science as it is now. Indeed, philology was the only branch that had as yet received any very great development in that country. This was sufficient reason why it should not be a very pleasant home for Humboldt. But Berlin was specially displeasing to him. Frederick III. he could barely tolerate, while his feeling for the fourth Frederick was a mingled one of love and pity.

The substance of his Cosmos he had given to the world before it appeared (1845-1862) in lectures. It appeared too late for the learned world, too early for the popular favor. Unequal in its parts, incomplete as a connecting link between art and science, antiquated already, it is still peerless, the most perfect and conscientious codification of contemporary science which any one man ever gave to the world. Humboldt cannot be strictly called a classic author. German critics do not allow him that place. Yet he was the first of a most useful class of writers,—a class whose endeavor it is to make science accessible to the not professionally scientific. Though called by his contemporaries the "Crowned Monarch of Science," he does not appear to have been a happy man. The elements of a man's happiness must be found in his moral character,—in the quantity of "sweetness and light" that enter into its composition. In Humboldt's there seems to have been but little of either. His moral character was, in truth, complex. Side by side with much of what was good, there was a great deal which was mean, and something of the cynic. Like most men, he had planned much more than he accomplished. He believed his lot to have been cast in an era of decline. His home life never was the happiest. He lived to the good old age of 90. But old age is no unmixed blessing. One of its penalties is the solitude of friendlessness; for Death, the reaper, is always busy among the loved. Humboldt died May 6, 1859.

BATHING IN UNION PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing the suggestion in your paper a few mornings since, concerning bathing in Union Park, I

Science his thoughts ever reverted. The ration of isolated facts was not at all in y with the character of his mind. He atural-born generalizer, and therefore a born disciple of Bacon,—for correct gen- ion supposes the truth of the inductive —ever in search of relations, resem- and connections between phenomena other minds seemed *sui generis*, ever in of unity in the variety of appear- about him. Thus in 1792 we engaged on a map "showing the con- of all the salt-springs of Germany," and brooding over a work to be finished in years, the design of which was to describe getable creation in its relations to the nature, and in its influence on man consid- sentient being," and other projects of ar nature occupied his mind about the me. In 1796, he wrote to Pictet that he ceived the idea of a cosmic physics; from e may infer that he had already the germ Cosmos in his mind."

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BATHING IN UNION PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

gs since, concerning bathing in Union d like to offer a few remarks in re- same. In the first place, a very large of the houses on the West Side have oms; consequently we West-Siders ed to resort to the barbers' establish- ny ourselves the inestimable luxury n the cold water with the thermome- 's. In London, where I came from, he parks is permitted before 6 in the d crowds of people avail themselves ge. There certainly can be no in- at that hour in the morning; or, as e wide-awake city than London, put -hour, and make it 5:30.

estion is thrown out with the view a West Side deficiency, as you must s people living around Union Park miles from the lake. Hoping that will give its influential support to in the interests of cleanliness, I

A WEST-SIDER.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Preparations for Reopening the Theological Seminaries.

Progress of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society.

3,643 Members in the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Chicago.

Extracts from the Denominational Press---Personal---Notes.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

The fall sessions of the four theological seminaries of the city will open early next month. During the long vacation the forces of each institution have been busily engaged in setting things in order. Rooms have been repaired and refurnished, and otherwise made ready.

Each seminary is expecting a large increase of students. Applications have been constantly coming in.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY

has determined to endow a new chair, to be called Christian Apologetics. There is no such chair at present in any institution in the country. It is proposed to make the endowment $50,000, which will place it on a financial basis equal to the other chairs. The Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., has been elected to this Professorship, and it is quite certain that he will accept, though nothing official is announced. His church propose to make him a present of $25,000, and to pay him $2,500 annually until the chair is fully endowed. Over $20,000 of the sum to be presented has been raised, and there is no doubt respecting the balance. City property valued at $35,000 has been promised for the endowment of this chair already, by a prominent and wealthy citizen. So there is scarcely a doubt that the chair will soon be endowed, and that Dr. Patterson will ultimately be a Professor in the institution. There is perhaps no man in the whole country better qualified to fill this chair than Dr. P. No man has done more for Presbyterianism in Chicago and the Great West. His experience, scholarship, acquaintance, practical knowledge, and the implicit confidence bestowed by the Christian public in him, all assure, in his occupancy of this chair, a great acquisition to the seminary.

Another movement lately made by this institution is the raising of $100,000 on time subscriptions for the purpose of building a chapel, library-room, etc. These buildings are greatly needed. The plan requires that $50,000 of this fund must be secured within one year from May 1, 1873; otherwise the subscription "will not hold." At least $18,000 of this amount is already taken, most of which has been given in notes made payable in five annual installments. C. H. McCormick, who favors the plan, has subscribed for himself and family $5,500. Charles A. Spring and Charles Crosby are the efficient agents now at work securing this $100,000 building fund. It is to be hoped they will meet with complete success.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SEMINARY

opens Sept. 10. The prospects for new students are fair. The Professors, with one exception (Prof. Bartlett), will all be present at the opening. Prof. Fiske returns this week from New England. Prof. Bartlett is in Europe, and was last heard from in London, on his way to Palestine, where he will remain some time. Under the direction of the Rev. G. M. Savage, the Financial Secretary, the rooms of the Seminary are now being repaired preparatory to the opening.

Mrs. Lucy A. Willard, formerly of Woodstock, Ill., recently deceased, has left $2,000 for the founding of two scholarships in the institution. Special efforts are being made to increase the general fund, and also to complete the Iowa Professorship. Towards the latter a gentleman in Connecticut has just given his check for $1,000. This Seminary has now suites of rooms to accommodate eighty students.

THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

The Professors in this institution are at present scattered. Dr. Pattison is at Hinsdale; Drs. Mitchell and Arnold are East. Dr. Northrup is the only one at home. But the Seminary is all ready, and many new students are expected at the opening, which will be simultaneous with that of the University. This institution has well-furnished rooms, and fine accommodations for seventy-five students.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

This is located at Evanston, and opens with the Northwestern University on that palace. The Professors are Drs. Bannister, Raymond, Hennaway, and Ninde. The latter has been recently elected. The relation which this institution sustains to the University gives it the advantages of a library of 30,000 volumes, a thorough preparatory department, lectures on science, etc. Over one hundred students were present last year, and more are expected the coming session.

Altogether, the prospects for the four seminaries are very encouraging, and indicate, unmistakably, a period in the near future when Chicago, which is erroneously supposed to be a very wicked city, will make her own preachers, and send them out in large numbers to bless the world.

PROF. SWING AND THE INTERIOR.

The *Interior* of this week reviews Prof. Swing's celebrated sermon on Inspiration. Two and a half columns are studiously picked out and torn to pieces. This is not the first time the sermon has been criticised. Several religious journal have had their say, prominent among which has been the *United Presbyterian*.

The great storm which the Professor has stirred up, and which is likely to move across the continent, is in these words, which are quoted from the sermon:

> Inspiration is the divine assistance given to man, such that he became enabled to think wise thoughts, and better, and devise useful things above the ordinary thoughts and ministry of the time. . . . Inspiration would, therefore, assume the form of a help, rather than of a full occupation of the human intellect and feelings, and would no more be a perfect unfolding of God's whole character than the wild Indian is an expression of God's perfect ideal of civilization. . . . The Creator would no more grant a man a perfect revelation than He would furnish him with ready-made furniture, or houses, or clothing.

The counter-current, originated by the *Interior* on this point, is as follows:

> Inspiration was the special agency exerted by the Spirit of God, whereby the subjects of it became infallible in the communication of truth. It had nothing whatever to do with his personal character. The immoralities of the Jews cannot be attributed to lack of revelation. They knew the Ten Commandments as well as we do. We might as well put Christian imperfection down to the credit of Defective Revelation, as to put the sins of David to that account. The saints of the Old Testament sinned for the same reason that Christians sin—because they were imperfectly sanctified.

These two definitions of inspiration are not sufficiently different to call Prof. Swing away from his vacation pastimes in Ohio, nor to discourage Prof. Patton in his efforts to inculcate a sound theology through the columns of the *Interior* or in his theological seminary. In the one case it is "wise thoughts," in the other, "infallible" thoughts. Both lines of conviction result in giving man a "higher wisdom" that guides in this world and saves in the next.

THE WOMAN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first quarterly meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West was held in Rockford last week. This Society has for its object the elevation and Christianization of women in foreign lands. An unsuccessful effort was made at the meeting to include in the scope of the institution the Home Mission work. It failed for the following reasons: First, because one-ness of purpose will insure greater strength and effectiveness; second, because, in the condition of heathen women, there is a call for woman's work and women-workers such as does not exist in our own land; and, third, because, as an auxiliary to the Missionary Union, the Society cannot change the nature of the organization without forfeiting that relationship. The entire field of the Society includes twenty-one States and Territories, with 6,174 churches. There are 30 circles in Illinois, 51 in Ohio, 20 in Missouri, 20 in Indiana, 12 in Michigan, and a number in Iowa, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. Six missionaries have been sent out, two of whom have returned, on account of ill health. Clara S. Baldwin, of Janesville, has been appointed in place of Miss Stevens, returned. She goes to Bassein, and will be duly set apart for this work by appropriate services, the farewell address being delivered by Mrs. Tolman, who made a very interesting address on the occasion, from which we quote the following:

> You, my sister, will be placed in charge of the Girls' School at Bassein. You will select and gather around you young women of promise and ability. You will not merely care for their mental culture, and instruct them in worldly wisdom, but chiefly train them in the Divine sciences, making them wise to win souls. You will, I know, win and influence those girls by love. They will learn to lean on you; but let this be only the means by which you may teach them to lean on Jesus. Filled with His Spirit they will return to the Karens and take their places in the schools where nearly 1,000 pupils wait for them. There they will teach the lessons learned at your feet, and reproduce your influence on other hearts. These in turn shall mould still, till the impulses set in motion by you shall be widespread and lasting as eternity.
>
> Nor will your work end here. Heathen woman, degraded and sorrowful, her spirit shrouded in darkness, will instinctively be won by the sympathy and attraction of a Christian woman. To them you will bear the "tidings of great joy," which is to them as to all people. Wives and mothers among the native converts, many fresh from heathenism, will also come to you for advice and counsel. For them you will need the word in season." You will be their ideal of Christian womanhood, and hence the pattern for them to follow.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

According to the minutes of the Rock River Conference the Methodist Episcopal Church has in Chicago, fifteen churches, with a membership of 3,277 and 366 probationers, 3,643 in all, distributed as follows: Centenary Church, 925 members; Trinity and Wabash avenue, 337; Park avenue, 368; Ada street, 256; Michigan avenue, 201; Maxwell street, 209; Grace, 125; Oakland, 136; Simpson, 135; Grant Place, 120; Western avenue, 123; Clark street, 102; Halstead street, 40; Dickson street, 57; and State street and Englewood, 33.

There are about as many more Methodist churches in the suburban towns, but with a much less membership. The entire field known as the "Chicago District" contains 37 churches and 5,495 members. The largest church outside of the city, in the district, is at Evanston, which has about 500 members. These statistics do not include members recently added.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Standard* interviews Prof. Masson, of the University of London, who has just written a book on the "Life and Times of John Milton," in which he says:

> Not to the Church of England, nor to Scottish Presbyterians, nor to English Puritanism at large, does the honor of the first perception of the full principle of liberty of conscience and its first assertion in English speech, belong. That honor has to be assigned, I believe, to the Independents generally, and to the Baptists in particular.

It is the last line of the quotation which very justly pleases the editor, who says he is real glad there is one writer not a Baptist who can allude to them without a sneer. The paper otherwise discusses religion, the schools, and church succession.

The *Advocate* discusses the Episcopal residence question, a new way to win Wesleyans, and politics. On the latter it says:

> The advocates of intemperance, too, are to be met and taught that the people appreciate the difference between liberty and license. It is hardly possible that the issues of the old temperance question can longer be put off, and in entire good faith the editor especially it must inevitably form an element in the near-approaching political contests. Let but men of weight and moral worth come out to the coming elections, as too many have abstained from doing hitherto, and such a sweeping reform shall take place as will purify the moral atmosphere and give the whole nation a start toward a greatly higher civilization.

The *Western Catholic* notes the success of the Irish-American Exposition, and contains editorials on "Irish Immigration," "The Advantages of the Press," "The School Question," "Materialistic Liberty," "The Religious Races," etc. On the race subject the editor says:

> Amongst the European races we find that the Greeks, the Romans, the Gauls, the Celts of Ireland and Scotland, were amongst the first to receive the Christian religion. We see, then, the race over which the Roman power had spread, with the Celtic Irish, to be the chosen race of Christian faith. The Pelasgico-Celtic races. For the Greeks, Romans, and Gauls are known as the Celtic family of nations. The Pelasgians were early settlers of Greece and portions of Italy. The combined people are the great religious race of Christians. They have maintained Catholicity, which is identical with Christianity.

The *Advance* speaks of the "Higher Fishing," and "The Atrocities of Spain." It contains also two columns of interesting notes, among which is one on Mr. Brown, the celebrated psychologist, whose phenomenon the editor very earnestly commends to the attention of philosophers and scientists.

The *Covenant* discusses "Christian Heathenism," "Beecher's Defense," and contains interesting articles on "Two Hundred Years Ago," "The Two Doctors," etc. It is also father of the following item:

> The Rev. Dr. Warren, a Congregationalist, proposes to write two editorials for the *Congregationalist*, the first to be entitled, "The Trinitarian Congregationalists on an Inclined Plane," and the second, "The Trinitarian Congregationalists Sliding." If the Doctor lives a reasonable time he can complete his labors by writing a third essay, "The Trinitarian Congregationalists Slid."

The *Liberal Christian* says:

> This undoubtedly represents a very common opinion. The battle is thought to be going against us, and we must call the reserves to the front. The Tubingen school have abolished the Bible; Strauss has made an end of the miracles; Renan has converted the life of Jesus into a delightful romance; meanwhile Sir Charles Lyell has disposed of the book of Genesis; Darwin has substituted the grace of development for the grace of God, and Herbert Spencer has disposed of Deity, Providence, and Design of the universe altogether." And still, aside from a few men, how little the great mass of intelligent Christians are disturbed by all this, and how soon, as has been the case in every generation, the truth will win new victories, and science, falsely so-called, will modify its views in harmony with the principles of divine truth.

A WORTHY OBJECT.

The Rev. A. P. Mead, the popular Secretary of the Seamen's Friends' Society, is just now preaching in the leading pulpits of the city, and presenting the cause of his worthy institution. The Hyde Park Presbyterian Church has given $150; Evanston M. E. Church, $103; Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, $113; Trinity Methodist, $110. Jay Cooke, the banker, has given several valuable building lots, and $1,000 in cash, and proposes, through his friends, additional aid. The Society commands the confidence of the public, and will no doubt find a hearty response to the calls of the Secretary.

DR. EVERTS.

The Rev. Dr. Everts celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of his pastorship of the First Baptist Church last Sunday. He preached an appropriate sermon for the occasion, taking for his theme "Church Anniversaries." Dr. Everts is the oldest pastor in Chicago, except Dr. R. W. Patterson, who has been over the Second Presbyterian Church for thirty-one years.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for the Foreign Missions will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., beginning Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, and closing on the following Thursday. The meeting of this old and reliable institution out in the Great West is an occasion of great interest to those more immediately concerned. Many from Chicago expect to attend. In fact, delegates from all parts of the land will be present. Passenger rates on most of the Western railroads have been reduced, and great preparations are being made to entertain the Assembly at Minneapolis.

THE JEWS.

It should not be overlooked that the Jews, who are just now petitioning for a quiet Saturday in Chicago, recently held a grand Convention in Cincinnati, and besides providing for a Theological School, reaffirmed the sanctity of Saturday as a day of worship, exalted the ten commandments as the supreme guide of life, and declared the United States to be a glorious new land of promise to the whole Jewish race.

ONE SERMON ENOUGH.

The plan of having but one sermon per Sunday, which many of our Chicago ministers approve, but are slow to practice, finds a strong advocate in the *Watchman and Reflector*, which characterizes the double-preaching service on the Sabbath as one of the clumsy methods to which church-going people of the present day cling as some tillers of soil cling to the wooden plow or crooked stick. The second service is also condemned as contrary to scriptural usage.

WHAT NEXT?

A Cincinnati gentleman, Joseph W. Foote, is setting a novel precedent in religious circles by the solemn dedication of a new barn just erected on his Fair View farm in Macon County, Ill. The services will take place to-day, the Rev. Henry D. Moore officiating. Three hymns will be sung on the occasion, commencing, respectively:

> "Oh! for a thousand tongues to sing"
>
> "Come let us join our cheerful songs"
>
> And,
>
> "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

This will be the first barn ever dedicated in this way in the State of Illinois, and, perhaps, in the world. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the ceremony will certainly be a novel one, but if Mr. Foote chooses to carry religion into agriculture, we do not see that he is guilty of ostentation in publicly acknowledging his dependence on the Lord of the harvest.

NEWMAN HALL AND HIS NEW CHURCH.

The Rev. Newman Hall, one of the most prominent divines in Europe, is about to sail for America. He proposes to make the tour of the States, and will visit Chicago in September. His new church in London is in process of erection. The *Observer* says:

> The building is to include a church capable of holding 2,500 persons, a chapel holding 800, class-rooms, vestries, and a residence for the verger. The church alone is now building, and this will cost £25,000, of which $67,000 had been subscribed previously to the ceremony, and $35,000 more was laid in gifts upon the corner-stone. Mr. Hall stated that the tower of the edifice, which would cost about $20,000, is to be an "Anglo-American international monument, commemorative of the abolition of slavery." Half of the amount necessary for the erection of this tower has been raised in this country, and is now in the hands of Dr. Cuyler and the Hon. William E. Dodge.

PERSONAL.

The Revs. W. A. Bartlett, E. P. Williams, and C. E. Sumner are East.

The Rev. W. H. Ward, of the New York *Independent*, is summering in the city.

The Rev. B. Robinson has taken charge of the Congregational Church at Mt. Palatine.

The Rev. Dr. Lord is filling the pulpit of the Reunion Presbyterian Church during the pastor's absence.

The Rev. W. H. Byder is just now enjoying his vacation in the Rocky Mountains.

The Rev. Dr. E. M. Humphrey, of Philadelphia, is visiting his many friends in the city and vicinity.

The Rev. A. L. Benton, of the Presbyterian Church, Fredonia, N. Y., is in the city, a guest of G. C. Benton, his brother.

The Revs. A. Edwards, of Boston, and J. Z. Taylor, of Springfield, Mo., were in the city this week.

The Rev. C. E. Fisher, of Lawrence, Mass., is in the city, and will fill the pulpit of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott, pastor of the Coventry Street Baptist Church, left the city last Monday for the shores of Lake Superior.

The Rev. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is visiting the Indian Agencies in Minnesota on his return to Washington. It is expected he will visit Chicago before going East.

The Rev. E. G. Taylor, D.D., pastor of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, New Orleans, is in the city, consulting one of our prominent architects concerning improvements on his church building.

The Rev. Titus Coan, the celebrated and well-known missionary at the Sandwich Islands, is soon to be married to Miss Lydia Bingham, daughter of one of the first missionaries of the Islands. Mr. C. baptized on one occasion 1,700 persons in one day. He performed the entire ceremony in less than half an hour, using a peculiar sprinkler and pronouncing, once for all, in the name of the Trinity. He is 70 years old. Miss B. is quite young.

NOTES.

The Michigan Convention of Universalists convenes in Portland this week.

Murray Chapel has been supplied of late by the Rev. Mr. Pish.

It is proposed to build a new Presbyterian Church immediately at Braidwood.

"Praise-Meetings" have been introduced in the Plymouth Congregational and Fifth Presbyterian Churches with success.

The Chicago District Camp-Meeting, at Desplaines, opens next Wednesday. It will continue one week only.

The ladies are furnishing the Presbyterian Ministerial Association rooms in the McCormick Building. In a little while everything will be nice.

H. K. Hoppe, a graduate of the Chicago University and a member of the Newton Theological Seminary, was drowned at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of the month.

The Universalists of Dixon have just completed a church edifice in that place which would be a credit to any city. It was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Forrester last Sunday, free from debt. The Society is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Chase.

A gratifying example of Christian brotherhood is just now seen in Brooklyn, where, during the vacation, the First Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), and two Reformed churches, are holding union services every Sunday.

Gen. Howard says the ere will be a number of Indian delegates at the great meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Minneapolis. Nobody, however, need be afraid of them. They will represent flourishing churches.

For the purpose of raising funds to complete the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Catholics will hold a fair in the Hall of the Holy Family School, which commences to-morrow and continues until Aug. 23. The Hall is on Morgan street, near Twelfth.

Any one acquainted with the Methodist Church of Chicago, or anywhere else for that matter, will realize the "sure word of prophecy," uttered by Bishop Asbury, on seeing the first Methodist church steeple on any M. E. church in the world, going up in Newport, R. I., when he said: "Organs and choirs will come next!"

It is encouraging to those interested in the great work of Sunday-schools, to know that a County Sunday-School Society has been organized in every one of the 102 counties of the State of Illinois. The object of the County organizations is to look after the welfare of the schools already in operation and to organize new ones.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

METHODIST.

The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach as usual at Centenary Church.

—The Rev. B. Hinners will preach as usual at Immanuel Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning at the First Church. In the evening, there will be a song service, instrumental and vocal, led by Messrs. Merrill, Thompson, Pond, and Mason. Seats free.

—The Rev. A. Yonker will preach as usual at the Western Avenue Church.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate this morning at Grace Church. There will be no evening services during August.

—The Rev. W. Herbert Smythe, of Grand Rapids, Mich., will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. H. C. King will hold Episcopal services in the Presbyterian Church at Englewood this afternoon.

—The Rev. Canon Street officiates this morning at St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. Mr. Hayward, of Grace Church, officiates in the evening.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. B. J. Langridge preaches this morning at the South Church, on "Secret Devotion" and this evening on "Secret Sorrows and Joys."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. In the evening, B. F. Jacobs will lead a gospel meeting.

—There will be preaching in the Indiana Avenue Chapel this morning and evening.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach this morning at the Temple Church.

—On the evening of the 4th of August the organization known as the Fifth Baptist Church formally disbanded, and on the 11th of August a portion of the members of the church organized a new Church under the corporate name of Temple Baptist Church of Chicago. The new Church will remain in the location of the late Fifth Baptist Church.

—The Rev. John Holmes, of Lynn, Mass., preaches this evening at the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Illinois and Paulina streets, on subjects of interest to West Side Baptists.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely preaches as usual at Grace Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison preaches this morning at the Church of the Pilgrims. Prof. W. M. Blackburn will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. C. L. Thompson will preach this morning at the Fifth Church. There will be vesper services in the evening.

—The Rev. Prof. Patton will preach this morning and evening in the Third Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Laird Collier will preach for the Church of the Messiah and Fourth Unitarian congregations, in the Fourth Church, this morning.

—The Rev. Robert Collier will preach at Unity Church this morning.

UNIVERSALIST.

There will be public religious services at Murray Chapel this morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach this morning at the Church of the Redeemer. No evening service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Richards, of Madison, Wis., will preach this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., will preach today at the First Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach this morning at the Union Park Church. There will be no evening service during August.

—The Rev. H. F. Campbell, late of Boston, preaches to-day in the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. William Hayes Ward, of the New York *Independent*, preaches this morning at Oakland Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield will preach today at No. 610 Lake street, and this afternoon at the grove near Lincoln Park.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, at noon.

—J. Z. Taylor, of Springfield, preaches this morning at the Christian Church, on "The Christ of History," and this evening on "All Things Made New."

—The Rev. J. G. Taylor, of Springfield, preaches this afternoon for the West Side Mission at the chapel of the Washingtonian Home.

—The Christians meet this afternoon in Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street.

—The Rev. A. S. Shoemaker will preach this morning at the Church of God. No evening service.

—George L. Teeple will preach this morning and evening in Advent Christian Church.

—The corner-stone of the Morgan Park Baptist Church will be laid at 3 o'clock to-morrow. The services will consist of an invocation by the Rev. R. J. Langridge, Reading of Scriptures by the Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., Prayer by the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., and a benediction by the Rev. A. J. Colby. The congregation will then repair to the grove and be addressed by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, the Rev. John Gorgon, the Rev. J. R. Thomas, and George R. Clarke, Esq. The train will leave the Rock Island depot at twenty-minutes past 12, and leave Morgan Park at a quarter to 4, reaching Chicago at a quarter to 5.

RAILROAD MEETINGS.

The meeting at the Rock Island depot last Sunday, at 4 p. m., was in every respect a success. Large numbers were present, and the exercises were very interesting. Several prominent railroad men took part in the services.

—There will be another meeting this afternoon in the same place. H. F. Jacobs will be present to lead. All are invited. The time is 4 o'clock; place, Michigan Southern & Rock Island depot.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Aug. 17—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Aug. 17—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.
Aug. 18—St. Joachim, Father of the B. V. M., C.; St. Agapitus, M.
Aug. 20—St. Bernard, C. D.
Aug. 21—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, W.
Aug. 22—SS. Timothy and Comp., M. M.
Aug. 23—St. Philip Benitl, C.; Vigil of St. Bartholomew.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The opening week of the present season has been one of very fair average success to the managers of the theatres which have been in operation. The desire for in-door amusement has revived as the mocury has subsided, and the audiences have been generally large. There have been no stars to absorb popular attention, and such pieces as have hitherto been presented have achieved success without further aid than the adaptability of the stock companies to the pieces played.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" opened the week on Monday evening to a not very large audience. This fault was remedied on each successive representation, and toward the end of the week there was nothing to be desired. We have already alluded to the piece, which is an excellent adaptation of a charming French story. Its title is the worst thing about it, if indeed its length is not a drawback. But, long as it is, it is never tedious. The plot unwinds itself with such graceful evenness, and is so gradually reached by a succession of odd incidents, that the interest is sustained to the end without a break.

The acting, which, early in the week, was some what constrained and unfinished in one or two individual cases, improved, and left little to be desired. The most intense scene in the drama is that in which *Manuel* (Mr. O'Neil) takes his famous leap from the "tower, and in this Mrs. Barry, as *Marguerite*, appeared to greater advantage than we have yet seen her. There was far more intensity and conflict of emotion depicted in that scene than one was led to expect of Mrs. Barry, and that it never failed to carry away the audience is ample testimony of that fact. It would greatly benefit the piece if two acts could be judiciously condensed into one, although even then it would be rather long. It will be retained for the first three days of the week with the same cast of characters, and give way on Thursday night to Lester Wallack's comedy, "Central Park," with the following cast:

Wyndham Otis	W. R. Floyd
Flora Myrtle	Mrs. Thomas Barry
Kerr Flamberry	Milton Bateman
Mrs. Dora Flamberry	Mrs. Allen
Harry Dunsford	C. C. Jordan
Mr. Myrtle	George Holland
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. Stoneall
Mitsom	Miss Ella Lowe

Reference has already been made to the sumptuous appointments of this piece. It is only due to the management, though it is almost superfluous to do so, to call attention to the exquisite scenery of the last act. Such a drawing-room set has never been surpassed in any theatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The management met with natural pride to the unequivocal success they have met with in the production of "Divorce," and the enthusiastic reception accorded to the new Company. They may well do so, for "Divorce" was presented with a disregard for expense quite worthy of generous support. The scenery was all that could be desired, and the dressing, with the exception of that of Mr. Otis, in harmony with it. But where, indeed, would a gentleman be tolerated in a bird-green velvet coat? And this too for a boating costume! This is not by any means the first assault upon the good sense of the audience, and arouses a question whether there is any discipline at all upon the stage of Hooley's Theatre. It is scarcely intelligible how a gentleman of Mr. Padgett's judgment and quiet taste can permit such dressing. While upon the subject of dress, a few kind suggestions may not be amiss. Mr. Barnum's great circus is in the city, and that gentleman's company is a very extensive one. Consequently, one of the clowns will be off duty, and would, we have no doubt, be glad to aid so distinguished an artist as Mr. Otis, by lending him his wardrobe. In the role of *Surgeon Surville*, in "The New Magdalen," Mr. Otis will surely need some costume as garishly striking, and we can think of none more acceptable than the costume of a clown. It will have the advantage of being quite as appropriate as that green-velvet coat. Mr. Hooley has decided to play "The New Magdalen" during the present week, with the following cast:

Mercy Merrick	Miss Kate Meek
Julian Gray	J. W. Norris
Grace Roseberry	Miss Maud Hilton
Horace Holmcroft	Nate Salisbury
Ignatius Wetzel	Russell Soggs
Surgeon Surville	W. H. Otis
Capt. Arnault	Walter Kelly

As we shall probably have something to say about "The New Magdalen" after the performance, there is no need to mention it here. The performance will conclude with the laughable farce "Your Life is in Danger."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The hearty manager and proprietor of this snug little theatre announces the reopening of his house in a few felicitous phrases. "Battered," he says, "by the success of the past two seasons, the management begin the third in the hope that, before its close, they will be able to establish a still stronger claim to popular patronage and favor." This is true, and will be found to be so. It is a week too early to begin to say much about Mr. Myers, for the theatre does not open until a week from to-morrow, but it will do no harm to let his patrons know who will constitute the new company. The following list is complete: Billy Arlington, Ben Cotton, J. R. Kemble, C. S. Fredericks, Billy Rice, Bobby Newcomb, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Mackin and Wilson, R. T. Tyrrell, J. Lang, L. Davis, C. Wenzell, E. Quinn, R. Melton, F. Martin, C. Richards, J. Surridge, E. M. Kayne, Frank Bowles, H. Hansen, C. Keelier, G. Barbour, M. Green, and William Martin. This company is superior to any in the country, as lovers of real inoffensive minstrelsy will find. The initial burlesque will be on "Divorce," which will appear as "Di Vorced."

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Riggs has been playing during the week at the Globe Theatre in the highly-flavored drama "Shin Fane," to very fair houses. Mr. Lawlor has upon his list of engagements some unusually strong attractions.

BARNUM.

The great peripatetic world's fair has arrived, and its tents are spread upon the profaned sod of Green's Garden, corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets. Mr. Barnum has undoubtedly a collection of curiosities which cannot but prove attractive to everybody. There is such an endless variety of them that it is needless to make an extended notice of the show.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Russia has 142 theatres.

Jane Coombs will start Sept. 8, with a new company, under her husband, F. A. Brown.

"Arkwright's Wife" is the name of Tom Taylor's latest play.

Edwin Booth is spending the summer at Cos Cob, Conn., formerly owned by the late Charles Barras.

It is thought remarkable in England that Mr. Toole, the comedian, visited forty-two towns in thirteen weeks recently.

Mr. Jefferson, who is now in London, is reported as in good health. He is also reported to be paralyzed; also dying.

John Dillon, the Chicago comedian, has been engaged for the new Park Theatre, New York, for the coming season.

Kate Bateman will return to the United States in February next, accompanied by the character actor, Mr. Henry Irving.

"Le Valet du Diable" has been revived in Paris. The great attraction of the piece is to study those who applaud it.

Kean suited the meat he ate to the part he was about to play, and selected mutton for lovers, beef for murderers, and pork for tyrants.

Miss Amy Crawford, a young actress popular in English provincial cities, has been engaged for the stock company of the New York Lyceum Theatre.

Anna Dickinson's indignation at the charge of preparing for the stage has at length taken form in a vigorous denial of all assertions looking in that direction.

The new Park Theatre in Brooklyn will be, when finished, the handsomest place of amusement in that city. It will be opened in September by Miss Neilson.

Miss Neilson played at the Queen's Theatre, London, for the benefit of Mr. Ryder, lessee of the theatre, whose pupil she used to be. She made the same old speech, ending as usual with: "Good-night; good-by; and in the words of Juliet let me say, 'Stay but a little, and I'll come again.'"

Mark Smith is in Paris, on his way home from Italy, where his family resides permanently for the benefit of a daughter who is studying for the operatic profession.

James Lobdell, a well-known circus-rider, was murdered at Omaha, last week, in a row at a disreputable house. The authorities decline to prosecute the murderer.

The Athenee Theatre, in Paris, announced its reopening on the 1st of August, with an English dramatic and ballet company, to play Shakspeare and give English pantomimes.

The managers at Niblo's shrewdly announce "two Persian beauties" in the new "Black Crook" ballet. These houris, no doubt, speak with an accent closely resembling the Hibernian.

The Paris Theatrical Fund is thriving. The annual income now is £3,220, and £45,000 has been spent during the thirty-three years of its existence in helping distressed members of the profession. At the present time life-pensions are granted to two hundred artists, amounting to £2,400. The last benefit ball at the Opera in March realized £400.

The assertion of a Detroit reporter that he has shaken hands during the last year with thirteen different Buffalo Bills induces Mr. Wm. F. Cody to write a newspaper card denouncing the other twelve frauds. Mr.

A GHOST.

How an Unbeliever Was Convinced.

A Most Wonderful Coincidence.

Some years ago,—shall I confess to thirty, or even forty,—the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic gave to their readers one of the most startling and convincing accounts of a visitation from the dead which modern ears had heard. "Time and place," and all the circumstances, did so exactly "cohere," that Skepticism found no place of rest for its cold head, and Faith reigned supreme. Having now no means of access to the journals of the day, I must give the outlines of the terrible tale solely from memory, which is, of course, much assisted by the discussions and speculations suggested by incidents so strange and wonderful,—so wonderful indeed that an apology for their reproduction seems hardly necessary.

Every one knows that

THE BERMUDA

or Somers Islands are a cluster of about 300 small islands, fifteen or sixteen only of which are of inhabitable size, situated in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, about 600 miles from Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina. Their name is derived from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in the year 1527; but they were first settled under Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The largest of these islands is Bermuda proper, containing an area of about 20 square miles, on which is Hamilton, the chief town and seat of government. At the time in question, His Britannic Majesty's

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-EIGHTH REGIMENT

of Foot was quartered at Hamilton; and a more pleasant military station could hardly be found anywhere abroad. These coral creations are of wondrous beauty and fertility,—the most delicious fruits and flowers being found in abundance, as well as esculent roots of many kinds, to say nothing of the far-famed arrow-root, which is here, of excellent quality. The sea supplies fish in great numbers and of fine flavor, while turtle enough are taken daily to tempt an epicurean Alderman to lay down his robe and chain, flee the city, and revel in a Paradise of calipash and calipee. Society, too, though necessarily not large, is composed of highly-agreeable material; and the beauty of the Bermudan ladies is proverbial.

Among the junior officers of the One-Hundred-and-Eighth was a

LIEUT. TOMLYN,

a young gentleman of fortune, but by no means richly gifted in other respects. Although prompt and active in those military duties which it is the pride of every member of the service to perform with alacrity and precision, he was slow to join his brother-officers in the amusements and gaieties of the quarter; and, without being actually morose, he was at least dull and reserved amid the flowing hilarity which surrounded him. Moreover, when inclined to conversation at all, he seemed to have but one topic, and that was his unbelief in the existence of the Deity. To persons educated from childhood, as his companions had been, to accept the Christian faith in all singleness, it may readily be imagined that Tomlyn soon became a decided bore; all were alike disgusted at heart with the monotonous, and distastefulness of his theme; and, while the older members of the mess would sometimes kindly hint a change of the subject, the juniors would not hesitate to express themselves in candid condemnation or in pointed sarcasm.

It so happened that

THE YELLOW-FEVER

made its appearance at this time, and, though the most excellent sanitary arrangements were made by the military authorities, the scourge did not entirely escape the scourge. The virulence of the fell disease was, however, of comparatively short duration; and, on its subsidence, a party of convalescent men was ordered to Halifax for change of air, that their full recovery might be the more thoroughly assured. Of this party

LIEUT. HARLEY

was put in command. Now, of all his regimental companions, none were more utterly wearied of Tomlyn's everlasting droning of his stupid platitudes than Harley himself; and so, on taking leave preparatory to his sailing in the brigantine which was to transport him and his men to the main-land, he said: "good-by, Tomlyn; if anything should happen to me, be assured

MY SPIRIT WILL RETURN TO YOU,

and let you know whether you are right or wrong." An incredulous smile was almost the sole reply. The embarkation was effected, and the vessel, a remarkably fine sailer when to the breeze, soon disappeared from the island.

The day was followed by a moonlit night of surpassing beauty, and, the Destroying Angel having now staid his hand, the night-air was freely breathed and enjoyed after leaving the mess-room, till the hour of retiring. Young Harley's parting words had been referred to in Tomlyn's immediate hearing during the evening's festivity; indeed, one of the Junior Captains had directly said: "By the way, Tomlyn, what *would* you think if a disaster were to occur to the brigantine and Harley's spirit *should* come back?" "Nothing less than that," said Tomlyn, with a cold smile, "would convince me." And so the party separated for the night.

Tomlyn repaired to his barrack-room, and, after having locked his door, as was his custom, got into bed. While he lay "courting the balmy,"—which, oddly enough, grew "uncertain, coy," and refused to be wooed, for he was unusually wakeful and restless—the door, to his utter amazement and consternation, slowly opened, and, lo and behold!

ENTERED HARLEY!

his face of deathly pallor, his hair hanging in dark locks on his shoulders, his clothes dripping water. Tomlyn recoiled and shivered as he beheld the frightful apparition; but no words can describe his horror when Harley, with a look of ghastly solemnity in his eye, in his own voice, though that was now of deepest sepulchral tone, his right arm slowly raised, the index-finger pointing upward, addressed him: "Doubtless there *is* a God that judgeth the earth." The shriek which Tomlyn uttered had barely ceased when the locked door reopened, and the figure, slowly retiring, vanished from his sight. All thoughts of slumber now fled poor Tomlyn. That look!—that voice! What would he not have given for the power of obliterating from thought and memory the blasphemous utterances which, it was now clear, "one had come from the dead" to reprove.

Tomlyn now exhibited

A MARKED CHANGE.

To be sure, he substantially related the story of the apparition, and its startling words to his brother-officer, and endeavored to enforce upon their doubting minds the reality of his sad experience, with the most solemn asseverations; and thenceforth grew more silent and gloomy day by day. No question of the fact found any response; no badinage produced any effect; no suggestion of imposition or feigned identity was for a moment entertained.

Meanwhile weeks passed away, and then a month. The brigantine, which should have accomplished her voyage in four or five days at the utmost,

WAS NEVER HEARD OF

from the day of her departure from the island, and "confirmation" became "strong as proofs of Holy Writ."

Tomlyn, feeling himself growing more and more unfit for further service, resigned his commission, and returned to England, where he subsequently died of a low fever, some two years after the event I have been relating.

The mysterious incident became known—as indeed how could it be otherwise?—to the people of the town, who communicated it freely to their friends abroad; and, in spite of the deprecating efforts of the officers of the regiment, who did all in their power to suppress all reference to the subject, it became a topic of world-wide speculation and wonder. Harley's promise at parting with Tomlyn, his appearance to him on the very night after, and the loss of the vessel with all on board, left no loop-hole of escape from a natural conclusion; and so it was quoted for years as one of those inexplicable occurrences where

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEAD

must be held to be worthy of belief.

Time sped on its devouring course. The regiment had long been relieved at Hamilton, and had served with distinction in the Crimea, and also in India, whence it was once more ordered home to await its inevitable duty of tapping its drum in some other clime, to that sun which, in the words of the great Webster, never rises or sets without its music. I was now in America, and, on my way to the West, a day-passenger on one of those palatial steamers which ply the lordly Hudson. A fellow-passenger, in casually directing my attention to the beauty of a particular point of scenery which a sudden turn in the river disclosed, betrayed a voice which struck me as being familiar. I am near-sighted, and depend for recognition of my friends far more on my ears than my eyes; indeed, a voice I have but once heard is never wholly forgotten. My excited attention was, therefore, directed more closely to the features of my unexpected companion, whom I had now approached quite nearly for the sake of continuing a conversation which accident had begun. "God bless me!" I exclaimed, in genuine astonishment,

"IS THIS CAPT. WILTON?"

I was both right and wrong; I found my old friend Charles (now Colonel) Wilton at my side; for, since we had met "lang syne," successive promotions had placed him at the head of his regiment, the One-Hundred-and-Eighth. He had obtained liberal leave of absence after his severe and continuous active service, and was recruiting his health, which had suffered much, especially in India, by traveling in this country. As our respective families had been near neighbors at home, and our personal feelings always of the warmest, the joy of our meeting—so far from home, too—may well be imagined. Among the many themes of talk for which "the deep cavern of memory" began to be ransacked as the time for parting approached,—and this was not till we had spent three merry days together,—I alluded inquiringly to the story of Tomlyn, at Bermuda. A burst of laughter,—not wholly unmixed, as it seemed to me, with a tinge of pity,—was, at first, my friend's only reply. As soon as he recovered gravity enough for continuity, the

DREAD MYSTERY WAS UNRAVELED

in a few words: "Tomlyn was a stupid fellow and a bore. Harley was overheard in his leave-taking by young L'Estrange, as merry a lad as ever breathed, and who, among many amusing talents, possesses that of mimicry in a high degree. He conceived and carried out, unknown to any of us at the time, the apparition of poor Harley, who—*and this coincidence was the most wonderful I ever knew*—proved after all to have been indeed lost at sea, with all on board. When Tomlyn's health continued to suffer under the malady which his mental torture had superinduced, L'Estrange—all repentance, for he was truly distressed as the lasting effects of his freak became apparent—confessed the whole and sought forgiveness with as true a heart as ever pleaded. But Tomlyn was deaf to everything in the way of explanation. His mind had been filled with the ghost of Harley, and no exorcist could be found. The rest you know. We were concerned for some time on L'Estrange's account, fearing his thoughtless practical joke (in direct violation of the rules of the service) might reach the ear of the General commanding on the station, who would, no doubt, have felt it to be his duty to exercise his authority. But the affair was left to die a natural death, and lay comfortably entombed till your confounded curiosity has now exhumed it."

G. F. J.

LITERARY NOTES.

Ralph Keeler is writing plays in partnership with Victorien Sardou.

—There is talk of building a fountain in Cincinnati in memory of the Cary sisters.

—Mrs. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of Salt Lake, is said to be engaged in writing the biography of Brigham Young.

—Karl Blind has published at Berlin some essays under the title of "Notes on the Republican Parties in England from the Time of the Common wealth."

—A Japanese poetess has had her eye-winkers extracted for being so versatile in her satires on the sterner sex.

—James Godkin's "Religious History of Ireland" is pronounced a masterly and painstaking performance, though open to the objection that it is favorable throughout to the English rule.

—Mr. John G. Whittier will follow up his successful publication of child-pieces by a volume entitled "Child-Life in Prose," an anthology of fine sayings and stories of the little ones.

—Dickens, it is said, transmitted his elocutionary talent to one of his sons, who has been reading his father's works for several charitable institutions, and acquitted himself admirably.

—Dr. L. Schmitz, whose compendious histories of Greece and Rome are well known, has added a history of England to the series.

—Mrs. Charles Reade has a new story in *Belgravia* for July, entitled "Swift as a Flash," which the London *Era* says is characterized by lively touches somewhat forced humor.

—Mrs. Mary Clemer Ames' new book on Washington City will be called "Ten Years in Washington; Life and Scenes in the National Capital as a Woman Sees Them."

—Those who have used Mrs. Clement's "Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art," will be glad to learn that her companion volume of "Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, Architects, and their Works," is going through the press, and will be ready in the fall.

—The *Saturday Review* declares it will say a good word for any novel written in good English which is free from villains and all extravagant adventurers, has "a low rate of mortality, and is contained in one volume." Such a novel it at last finds in Miss Braddon's "Slip in the Fens," which it pronounces "a carefully painted Dutch picture."

—T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia, has published the first five parts of his "Encyclopedia of American Literature," which is a revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged edition of Duyckinck's well-known work, brought down to date by M. L. Simmons. Many new portraits are to be added, and about 350 pages of additional matter incorporated in the text, so that the work may be regarded as virtually new. It will be completed in fifty parts.

—A Florence (July 30) letter to the New York *World*, says: "The Marquis Gino Capponi, the true Mæcenas of arts and letters in Tuscany, will attain, in the month of September next, his 81st year. Blind for thirty years, he has consoled himself under this great misfortune by having read to him everything that had been written upon the history of the Republic of Florence; by having deciphered for him the numerous ancient documents in his very rich private library and in the archives of the State; and, finally, by dictating, with the aid of a powerful memory and an admirable eloquence, in two large volumes, octavo, the history of Florentine liberty. But, after giving the finishing touch to this historical work, the Marquis had decided that it should not be published until after his death. Now I am happy to learn the illustrious old man has changed his mind. A few days since our celebrated editor, Barbera, paid a visit to the Marquis, taking with him his Secretary and an illustrious stranger.—I believe I do not err in supposing that this stranger was the German historian Alfred Bentmont. Upon the earnest solicitation of the latter, the Marquis consented to deliver his precious manuscript to the editor Barbera, who will publish it before the end of this year."

—The New York *Evening Post* says: "The fall announcement of the different publishing houses in Boston will include much that no doubt will be welcomed. Longfellow's new volume of poems will be among the earliest publications. It will be in great part entirely fresh, a few only of the miscellaneous poems having been in print in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It will be in three clases: 'Tales of the Wayside Inn,' 'Birds of Passage,' and 'Miscellaneous Poems.' It is now nearly ready for the press, and advance sheets may be obtained before long. It will be published simultaneously in England and America, by Routledge in London, and J. R. Osgood & Co., of course, in Boston. Col. T. W. Higginson's 'Oldport Days,' built up from his delightful *Atlantic* papers, will be published at about the same time as Longfellow's volume, in the early days of September. A few days sooner, 'White Rose and Red,' a new poem by the author of 'St. Abe and his Seven Wives,' which some time ago, appearing in the *St. Paul's*, of London, attracted considerable attention, will be published. Among other books to be brought out in early September are Channing's biography and memoir of Thoreau; 'Stories of Infinity,' translated by Mr. Crocker, of the *Literary World*, from the French of Camille Flammarion, a curious collection of fancies, seeking to depict the life of the hereafter, and in the Frenchiest of styles; Miss Frothingham's translation of 'Laocoon,' an essay on the limits of painting and poetry, from the German of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the proofs of which the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, her brother, is now reading; Boyle O'Reilley's poems, 'Songs of Southern Lands;' the new edition of Thorwaldsen, enlarged and revised; T. B. Aldrich and Edmund B. Stedman's collection of the poems of Walter Savage Landor; a diamond edition of Jean Ingelow's poems, with a new portrait, showing the full fair face of the beloved singer; and Blanchard Jerrold's 'The Best of all Good Company,' reminiscences and sketches of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, and Jerrold, with some choice extracts from their works, republished from the English and illustrated by Robert Harris."

A Thrifty Undertaker.

"A coffin-maker in our vicinity," says the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, "was always noted for having an eye to business, and a short time ago, upon the death of a citizen, a friend went to old crossbones, and asked him to go to the house, and take dimensions for a coffin. "No need of it, no need of it, remarked the undertaker, 'I's down there t'other day, and kinder eyed him over.' The same man last winter had a large stock of coffins on hand, and upon being asked if they would all be needed that winter, he replied, with glistening eye, "I hope so, I hope so!"

JOE GORTON'S PASSENGER.

Kate Putnam Osgood in Appleton's' Journal.

The day was drawing toward its close, chill and raw. Lake Village was almost always gusty, but, just now, the wind was having its own way more than usual, and any passer through the long, bleak street, happening to glance in at the window of the little water-side tavern, might well have been tempted by the bright fire and good company inside the bar.

They were the usual afternoon loafers, with the exception of one small, wiry-looking man, a stranger, who had stopped to take a glass of something hot, and who, at the moment, was evidently the centre of the general interest.

"But what is it you know, anyhow, stranger?" asked one of the group. "Come, now, among friends."

"Never you mind," answered the man addressed; "I know enough to shut up John Sawyer a pretty spell, if not to make him swing, and I know how to tell it when the right time comes. Don't you be afraid for that. The day's getting on," he added, abruptly, rising and turning toward the window, "and your duck-pond there don't look over agreeable just now. Who's a good boatman hereabouts? for, if I'm split, I can't swim."

"Joe Gorton's your man," was the answer; "he couldn't tip over if he tried, couldn't Joe."

"Why don't you wait till to-morrow, stranger, if you're afeard o' the weather? and them clouds over there do look kinder pesky," said the landlord of the Lakeside House, turning a practiced eye on the gray, commingling outlines of lake and sky.

"Well, fact is," said the other, "I'm acquainted over in Milham, and, if it's all the same to you,"—with a wink,—"I'd rather be there than here; so, if you'll hunt up this Joe what's-his-name, I'll be obliged."

The landlord, resenting the wink and the implied insinuation, opened the door and called out, rather sullenly, to some one in the next room: "Margy, run down to the water and tell Joe there's a passenger here."

In another minute the house door closed, and a tall, slight girl's figure, with a shawl over its head, might be seen hurrying down to the water-side.

Joe Gorton, busy about his boat, heard his name called, and, looking up, saw the girl, Margy. The sharp wind had blown out stray locks of her crisp, black hair from under the red shawl, but the hectic in the cheeks, and the feverish brightness in the dilated eyes, were not all the wind's work. She came close to the young boatman, who raised himself up, facing her.

"Joe," she said, "there's a passenger waiting up to the house"—she laid her hand on his arm, and glanced cautiously around before adding, in a whisper; "Joe, if once that man reaches the other side, it's all up with father."

"What's that, Margy?" said the boatman, looking wonderingly at her.

"I tell you I heard it; he'll bring it home to him, he says so, he's come a-purpose. It's father's chance clean gone if you take him across."

"You mean I should refuse to take him, Margy?" said Joe, slowly.

"What good would that do?" said the girl, impatiently. "Kelley or some of 'em would take him fast enough; what's father's life against a fare? No, it's *you* must take him, Joe, and then, if *anything happens*," sinking her voice to a moaning whisper, "nobody but you and me's the wiser."

Joe started back.

"Margy, what's that you're thinking?"

"I can't help it!" cried the girl, passionately, twisting her fingers in the shawl-fringe so that it snapped; "he's my father, and never was a better; and you know—you know yourself everybody says so,—and if you could hear that man up there laughing and boasting he'll hang him! Joe, you'd find it hard to keep your hands off of him; but I don't ask you so much as to touch a finger to him, only, if the boat turns over, *he can't swim*. I heard him say so, and then father 'ud be saved, and nobody the wiser, for the boat 'ud be found bottom up, maybe have an accident on a squally evening like this."

"There, there, Margy, be still, poor girl, you don't know what you're saying," interposed Joe.

"Yes I do," said she, passionately; "never you think that, Joe Gorton. I tell you it lays with you to save father or to kill him. Yes, and me too, for if ever I'll never live over the day, that I swear, so you choose between us. Hark!" she turned to listen. "I can't stay." She pressed her hand hard on his shoulder, looking up piteously into his face. "Joe, if you ever cared for me, save that poor old man!" And before he could answer she was gone, leaving him looking after her like one in a dream.

The clouds were getting lower and heavier as the boatman set off with his passenger.

"Looks as if we should have a spell of weather," said the latter, glancing from the leaden sky to the leaden water. "Hope you're wheat they cracked you up to be, for if I got a ducking here I shouldn't find myself again in a hurry."

"Well, I'm as good as they'll average, I reckon, mister—I didn't hear your name," said Joe, looking up inquiringly.

"Peter Groom is my name, and one I ain't ashamed of; it'll be pretty well known in these parts by this day week, I'm thinking," and the man smiled a smile not pleasant to see.

"How's that?" said Joe, anxious to betray no previous knowledge.

"I've come to give evidence in a trial that's coming off in your county town," answered Groom, motioning toward the Milham shore. "I've traveled nigh 500 miles on purpose to do it, and I'd travel 500 more it 'twas needed."

"Is it the Sawyer trial you mean?" asked Joe, carelessly. "People have been saying there ain't evidence enough to make a case, but I 'spose then there's something new turned up?"

"I should rather think so; something that'll make a case'll hold John Sawyer as tight as his coffin."

Joe clinched his hand on the oar. He was beginning to understand Margy's hatred for this man, with his open exultation in the ruin he was going to work.

"I'm sorry for the old man," he said, after a pause, "and so are most folks about here. Wilson was known for a bully, and if Sawyer really done it, 'twas that—that and the drink, for when he's himself he wouldn't hurt a worm."

"You've no need to tell me what John Sawyer is," said the other, shortly. "I knew him before you was born, before ever he came into these parts."

"Well," said the boatman, "you've a queer notion of old acquaintance sake then, that's all."

"I'll give him a swing for old acquaintance sake, if I can," replied Groom, with a scowl.

Joe drew a quick breath.

"*Can* you do that?" he said.

"That or a lifer. I tell you, my man, *I saw it done*."

"You saw Sawyer kill Wilson?" exclaimed Joe, stopping short on his oars.

"I saw him strike the blow that killed him, and that comes to pretty nigh the same thing, I take it."

"But how is it you've kept back all along?"

"Well, it's like this," said Groom, who appeared to be in a more communicative mood than a while before; "the day of the murder—to begin at the beginning—I happened to be passing through Milham, and I stopped over a train there to see a man I had dealings with. He lived a little out of the town, a lonesome road, part of the way across some fields. I did my business, and started back again alone, as I had come. Half-way, or thereabout, I heard a kind of cussing and quarreling in the next field—right close to my ear it sounded, only I couldn't see anything for the high hedge. 'What's up?' thinks I; 'might as well take a peep.' 'Twas an uncommon fine evening; moonlight you could almost see to read by, and I knew the sawyer as soon I set eyes on him. His face was turned exactly to me, and ugly enough it looked then. The next minute I saw him strike out, and the other man went down like a log."

"And you let him lay?" interrupted Joe, in excitement. "You never called for help nor nothing?"

"What for?" said Groom, carelessly. "I thought 'twas just a drunken quarrel,—I knew what Sawyer was,—and I left 'em to settle it between themselves. I had to look sharp for the next train, so I hurried back to the hotel, and none too soon either. I never thought again about the matter, till the other day I happened to hear that John Sawyer was going to be tried for murder, and talking this way and that, I found the time and the gen'ral circumstances agreed with that evening so, then, I knew I had seen the thing done."

Groom paused a moment, and when he resumed it was in an abstracted tone.

"It wasn't particularly convenient for me to leave my business just then; if it'd been anybody else, I'd likely have left the poor devil to sink or swim, as might be! but John Sawyer, I tell you," he continued, through his set teeth, as, catching the boatman's eye, he appeared suddenly conscious of a listener, "I'd let all I've got go to rack and ruin for the pleasure of seeing John Sawyer stand there, a disgraced and convicted man, and saying to him, 'Twas me that did it!'"

There was something in Joe Gorton's breast on which the fierce words and manner jarred painfully. He was no preacher, this poor, untaught boatman; he did not know how to tell the man before him that his promised revenge was cruel and cowardly; but yet he felt that, even setting aside Margy's interests, there was something in it which aroused all his instincts of resistance. He shook his head as he thought about it.

"That's a feeling I can't make out," he said, half aloud.

"Can't you?" said Groom, shortly, supposing the remark addressed to himself. "Have you got a sweetheart, young man?" he added, abruptly, after a short pause.

"A sweetheart?" repeated Joe, starting at the associations connected with the question, and the man who put it.

"Well, you've no cause to be shy of owning it," said Groom, who had noticed the movement. "A sweetheart, when she's the right sort, is what no man need be ashamed of. I had one myself when I was your age;"—and he stopped a moment—"I don't s'pose you'd often see her like; I never did. There was a girl up at that place, that tavern there, had a kind of look of her about the eyes and forehead, but nothing to compare—I had a friend, too;—well, it ain't much of a story," Groom broke off with a dry laugh, "and I don't hardly know why I tell it at all, only, maybe, it'll help you make out what seems to puzzle you. The long and the short of it is, that my friend—mind that, youngster!—*my friend*—cheated me out of my sweetheart. I ain't much to look at, I know; never was; but I could care for a woman just as much as if I'd been six foot high, and fresh as a rose; and I'd take my oath she cared for me, too, till he come between us with a false tongue enough to turn any girl's head. Well, he come off first best; she left me and went away with him. I swore then, boy," said Groom, looking darkly in his listener's earnest face, "that, if ever my day come, I'd be even with John Sawyer; I never thought 'twould, but it has, and do you think I'll let my chance slip now? No, by G——!" and the man brought down his fist with a force that shook the boat-side.

"That was hard lines, sure enough," said Joe, thoughtfully; "but, Mr. Groom, you was speaking, just now, of a girl up at the tavern there; is my sweetheart, and," added the boatman, slowly, "she's Sawyer's girl,—his only child!"

"No!" exclaimed Groom, evidently moved by the intelligence. "Hetty's child," he muttered to himself, "Hetty's child!"

"Yes," said he, eagerly; "don't forget whose child she is, and that you'll make her suffer along with the old man."

"Ah," said Groom, "that's all very well, but I don't forget, neither, whose child she *is*, on the other side. No! I'm sorry for the girl, and for you, youngster, since you've an interest in her, but I'll have my say out of John Sawyer now, if I was to die for it."

Joe's grasp tightened convulsively on his oar. Was the man crazy, thus to make a boast of the misery he would cause before one whose advantage and opportunity alike was to insure his silence? who had him almost as completely at his mercy here on this unfamiliar element as if they two had been alone in all the earth? He was here to die for it! Every plunge of the dark water seemed to be repeating those words. The boatman roused himself with a start at the sound of his passenger's voice.

"You're a pretty feller, ain't you, now," said the latter, resuming the subject in a lighter tone, "a-wanting to persuade me to cheat justice after that fashion?"

"As for that," answered Joe, "you said, yourself, if it had been anybody but Sawyer you wouldn't have troubled to hunt him down, and I can't see as that's any better notion of justice than mine. Besides," he added, gravely, "the old man's got his death-sentence a-ready, if that's what you want; what with the drink, he ain't the man he used to be, and the night of the quarrel he got a cough that's tearing him all to pieces; the doctors say he can't live long, nohow."

"He'll live long enough to make the acquaintance of a rope's-end, I reckon," said Groom, with a coarse laugh, "and that's all I care about."

The brutal words and manner aroused the lurking devil in Joe Gorton's heart. He stammered out a curse, inarticulate for passion.

"Eh?" said Groom, catching the sound, but not the words, "what's that you say?"

The boatman stopped rowing, and leaned forward till he almost touched Groom where he sat.

"Just put yourself in the old man's place for a minute," he began with an effort, speaking quietly. "S'pose there was somebody'd got the chance and the will to get shut o' you, just as you have of old Sawyer—"

"What are you driving at now?" interrupted Groom. "There ain't anybody, as I know of, has got either—more luck for me!" he ended, with a laugh.

"Ain't there?" said the boatman, slowly. "You talk about justice, Mr. Groom," he resumed, "but it ain't justice you're set out to do—it's murder. You've got the law on your side, as it happens, but all the same, as far as you're concerned, it's murder—as bad, for what I can see, as if somebody—as it might be me,"—said Joe, looking fixedly in the other's face through the growing dusk, "somebody with a motive, no more than what, for wanting to be rid of you, getting you all alone—as it might be here—out of sight or help, should just put you quietly out o' the way—"

"Hey! d'ye mean to threaten me?" cried Groom, springing up. Just then the breaking gust struck sharp on the boat's side that, left to her own guidance, had drifted round; she gave a lurch and a bound that sent Groom, who, in starting back, had lost his balance, overboard like a shot.

Joe stared for an instant at the empty place opposite, hardly comprehending what had happened so quickly; then, sudden as the lightning darted through the black sky above him, it flashed into his mind that here was silence and safety, and that through no act of his. "Why not profit by the accident? Why not, in the man's own spirit, and his very words, 'leave him to sink or swim, as might be?'" But Joe could no more be deceived by his own than by others' sophistries; a voice within him cried: "If you leave this man to die, you are his murderer!" A great surge of horror and remorse for the thought that had been in his heart seemed to sweep him away, and, before the second lightning-bolt could tear the clouds, he had thrown himself after Groom.

When the two rose together, the boat was nowhere in sight. There was nothing now for it but to strike out for the shore. Luckily, the Milham side was not now very far distant; still, it was a hard stretch through the numbing water, incumbered, as he was, with his heavy clothing and the weight of Groom, who, moreover, himself completely helpless, held him with a nervous clutch that half strangled him. By the time they neared the shore, his strength was pretty well spent; but the growing lights gave him heart again; he rested an instant for the final pull, and just then it was that the gust seized him, unprepared. And whirled him away from the inlet he was making for, to the rock-ledge jutting into it, that caught and battered him—poor Joe!

He was conscious when they took him up, but there was a look in his face that foretold the end, even before the doctors did. As for Groom, he had been shielded by Joe's body, and, tough and wiry as he was, was scarcely the worse for the whole adventure. When he heard what they were saying about Joe, he burst out with an oath, and hurried to where he lay.

"Well, Gorton, and how is it with you?" he said, affecting to speak cheerfully, though struck at once by that look of death in the face.

"About as bad as it can be, Mr. Groom," answered Joe, feebly. "That old boat and I'll go down together, I reckon."

"Now, never you talk that stuff, my man," said Groom, in almost a blustering way, perhaps to conceal a certain unsteadiness of voice; "I owe you a life, and I ain't one to rest till I've paid it, if it takes all the doctors from here to Jericho. I've got means, I tell ye."

"No use, Mr. Groom," said Joe, "there ain't no doctor could patch up what's smashed inside of me. But, look here," and he instinctively lowered his voice, with a glance at the attendant, though there was little fear of that broken whisper reaching any ears but those close to it, "it's what I wanted to speak to you about—you owe me a life, you say; mine ain't yours to give—but old Sawyer's in—"

Groom's face darkened. "I swear I'd almost rather you had asked for my own," he muttered.

"But you'll promise, Mr. Groom?" said Joe, in his eagerness managing to half raise himself, "you'll promise?"

"Well—I s'pose I ain't got no choice," answered Groom, still reluctantly; "yes, I do promise; there's my hand on it."

A gleam of intense delight for a moment almost drove the death-look from Joe's face. "It's all right, Margy," he whispered softly to himself, and laid his head back again.

Yes, it is all right, as Heaven sees right. When John Sawyer had been discharged for want of evidence, when the Lake Village gossips, wandering over the stranger's disappearance, concluded that his bonsta had been mere idle talk to make a sensation, Margy could have told them better. She knew how it was Joe had died, she knew that a life had been paid for her father's and, in a heart softened by pain, she acknowledged that her prayer had been answered in God's own way.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

During the past week there has been a gradual increase in the country demand for currency, and though the amounts going out each day have not been very large, they indicate preparations for moving the crops. The wheat crop has now been secured throughout the Northwest, and in a large proportion of the wheat region is about ready to market. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa, the harvest was earlier than usual, and the receipts of new wheat from those quarters will be earlier in proportion, so that three, or even two, weeks hence, we shall probably be receiving twice as much as now. The currency going to the country is being pretty generally distributed to all points West and Northwest of this city, thus indicating that when the movement of the grain begins it will be pretty general.

The movement of currency is beginning to have an effect on the price of New York exchange, obliging many of the banks to sell at lower prices to get currency to fill country orders. Exchange was sold to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium and at par, though some of the usual sellers were still asking 50c per $1,000 premium.

Money continues very abundant in this market for gilt-edged short-time commercial paper, and for 30 or even 60 days such paper could be had at from 8 to 9 per cent. There is, however, very little such paper in the market, though there is a good deal of 12 and 18 months' real estate paper, which is offered at an average of about 12 per cent per annum. Bankers still feel more disposed than in former years to prepare for a stringency in October or November. If they prepare for it will not come, but if each one, foreseeing this, trusts to his neighbors to do the preparing, it will come.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,013,240.81	$322,548.98
Tuesday	3,340,980.30	241,083.25
Wednesday	3,548,619.44	353,229.98
Thursday	3,578,279.70	364,092.98
Friday	3,699,278.44	320,766.89
Saturday	4,019,791.96	298,801.19
Total	$22,185,499.28	$2,076,312.96
Corresponding week last year	21,378,061.53	1,913,852.79

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	117
5-20s of '64	116¼	117
5-20s of '65	117¾	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	114¾	115
U. S. 6s (new issue)	114¾	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115
Gold Coupons	114¾	115
Gold Exchange	....	115
Sterling Exchange	....	108¾@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	185

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, bris	5,321	3,180	3,643	2,826
Wheat, bu	78,550	104,420	75,248	27,372
Corn, bu	267,323	364,090	320,079	250,148
Oats, bu	65,310	60,980	87,339	55,072
Rye, bu	5,740	3,821	....	4,660
Barley, bu	5,250	5,276	....	1,462
Grass seed, lbs	353,870	41,535	154,233	39,999
Flax seed, lbs	109,380	140,686	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,430	10,000	4,000	36,360
Cured meats, lbs	10,070	65,230	398,093	245,730
Beef, bris	....	70	65	65
Pork, bris	....	940	784	....
Lard, lbs	4,300	2,150	47,725	80,021
Tallow, lbs	32,915	19,080	....	61,200
Hides, lbs	19,750	45,200	....	22,500
Live hogs, No	11,629	6,337	6,744	6,583
Cattle, No	2,502	2,106	1,767	2,247
Sheep, No	769	818	....	434
Highwines, bris	79,230	91,630	106,407	103,230
Highwines, brls	100	200	252	220
Wool, lbs	85,873	65,190	241,002	70,410
Potatoes, bu	678	2,731	....	....
Timber, m	2,630	1,635	1,647	1,697
Shingles, m	1,950	2,000	2,234	1,950
Lath, m	166	198	96	145
Salt, brls	6,938	2,925	2,404	3,093

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,844 bu corn; 995 bu oats; 1,073 bu rye; 485 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week; 9,273 bu wheat; 29,751 bu corn; 16,570 bu oats; 5,550 bu rye; 2,016 bu barley.

The following grain has been expected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 273¾ cars wheat; 571 cars corn; 18,200 bu No. 1 do, 4,000 bu high-mixed do, and 35,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 75 cars oats; 2,200 bu No. 2 do by canal; 18¾ cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (943 cars), 434,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated.

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Aug. 16, 1873.	Aug. 9, 1873.	Aug. 17, 1872.	Aug. 16, 1873.	Aug. 9, 1873.	Aug. 17, 1872.
Flour, brls	23,033	29,128	21,782	6,321	3,180	3,643
Wheat, bu	479,680	156,858	454,464	78,550	104,420	75,248
Corn, bu	1,533,538	1,199,063	1,675,088	267,323	364,090	320,079
Oats, bu	338,475	215,950	378,010	65,310	60,980	87,339
Rye, bu	32,650	12,000	27,544	5,740	3,821	....
Barley, bu	7,385	13,320	25,119	5,250	5,276	....
Live hogs, No	49,229	45,401	44,814	11,629	6,337	6,744
Cattle, No	16,567	15,661	16,494	2,502	2,106	1,767
SHIPMENTS.						
Flour, brls	21,775	29,916	16,321			
Wheat, bu	285,791	179,413	277,307			
Corn, bu	2,122,719	2,055,962	2,027,844			
Oats, bu	293,579	433,002	355,657			
Rye, bu	36,200	13,320	9,410			
Barley, bu	4,344	6,345	11,872			
Live hogs, No	39,436	37,132	41,607			
Cattle, No	9,498	11,622	9,041			

The first reported sale of hay under the new inspection system, was made to-day; ten tons of No. 1 timothy on private terms.

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